Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week.—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI. | SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1835. | [No. 2,522.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of His Majesty's Supreme court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 18th day of June 1835, made in a certain cause depending in the said Court, wherein WASSOODEW BALCRUSTNAJEE is Complainant, and ATMARAM BALLAJEE and others are Defendants, the creditors of MULLARSETT NATHOOSETT who died in the year 1801 or 1802, of BALLAJEE MULLARSETT who died in 1804, of BALCRUSTNA alias DHACKLOJEE BALLAJEE who died in 1822, of JAIRAM MULLARSETT who died in 1832, and of WISSWANATH JAIRAM who also died in 1832, are forthwith to come in by themselves or their Solicitors, before WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the Master of the said Court at his Chambers in the old Secretariate premises at Bombay, and prove their respective debts, or in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

H. W. MORRIS,
Solicitor for Complainant.

ज्याहिरनामा

मुंबईमधील बादशाही सुप्रीमकोर्ट जुडी केटर यामध्यें वासुदेवबाळकृष्णाजी याणे भा तारामबाळाजी वगैरे यावर फिर्याद केली आहे त्या कज्यात त्याच कोर्टात तारिख १८ वी माहे जुन सन १८३५ यादिवशी [illegible] जाला आहे त्यावरून मल्हारसेट [illegible] किंवा १८०२ मध्यें [illegible] बाळाजी मल्हार [illegible] मृत्य पावलें त्याचे [illegible] धाकोजी बाळाजी [illegible] मृत्य पावलें त्याचे [illegible] हार सेट ते सन १८३२ [illegible] त्याचे त्याणि विस्तनाथ जय [illegible] न १८३२ सांत मृत्य पावले त्यां [illegible] र यासर्वानी बिनदिकतखत: किंवा [illegible] याचे किताब्या माफतीने मुंबईमध्यें जुने मेक्तारो आफिसाचे घर आहे त्यांत उद लियम फेमविक साहेब कोर्ट मजकुराचे मा स्टर याचे आफिस आहे तेथें येऊन आपा पले घेणेचो पुरवणो करावो न केल्यास सद रहु हुकुम नाम्याप्राणे त्यास कांहि येक मिळ णार नाहीं कळावे.

१ हे. उ. मारिस साहेब.

सहि निशवत वादि

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOS. 8 and 9 of the "*Bombay Monthly Gleaner*" (to appear in October, and November,) will contain a SKETCH OF THE POLITICAL CAREER OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR ROBERT GRANT.

Price to Non-Subscribers, 1 Rupee.

The above sketch may also be had in a separate pamphlet at 1½ Rupee each.

All applications to be made (post paid) to Mr. M. PRUCE, *at the Circulating* Library, none later than the 5th October.

Bombay, 26th Sept., 1835.

PROSPECTUS

OF

A NEW JOURNAL TO BE CALLED

THE

"*Bombay Examiner and Commercial Reporter.*"

In presenting to the Public the Prospectus of a New Journal, the Projectors, fully sensible of the distrust with which any announcement of an undertaking of this description is regarded by the community, from the failure of the numerous Ephemeral Publications with which the Press has from time to time successively teemed, have resolved upon making no other promises than those which a very moderate share of public support will enable them to perform. Their claims to this they rest principally upon the uncompromising manner in which all subjects of general interest will be discussed in their Journal, in a tone of moderation equally free from party influence or private bias as they will be from personalities and declamatory invective—In tracing abuses to their source and fearlessly exposing them wherever they may be found, measures will be censured, not men and their private characters.

The pages of the "EXAMINER" will contain Editorial articles upon subjects connected with Indian and European Politics, Political and Literary Essays, original and selected; Poetry, extracts from the principal Indian and European Magazines and Reviews, with such correspondence as its supporters may send to the Editor.

Upon this last point, the most scrupulous secrecy will be observed, as when once a communication is admitted into the columns of the "EXAMINER," the name of the Writer (be the consequences what they may) will never be disclosed except at his own request.

The first number of the "EXAMINER" will be published on Monday the 12th proximo, and will continue to appear regularly every Monday and Thursday morning, accompanied by a PRICE CURRENT twice a week, containing every species of information usually found in publications of that description.

As the Type in which this Journal will be printed is perfectly new, and on English Paper, it is hoped that this and every other part of the mechanical getting up of the "EXAMINER" will give universal satisfaction.

The terms of subscription, are as follows; For the EXAMINER alone 4 Rs. per month, payable monthly.

To the PRICE CURRENT or COMMERCIAL REPORTER alone, 2 Rupees do. do.

Subscribers to both will be allowed them at the rate of Rs. 5 per month.

The names of Subscribers and communications to be addressed to the Editor, Bombay, in Tamarind Lane, near Messrs. McGregor, Edmond and Co's. Office, within the Fort.

N. B. The above publication, "the Bombay Examiner and Commercial Reporter," will be issued on the day announced, should a sufficient number of Subscribers be procured, to encourage the attempt.

TO THE CREDITORS OF MESSRS. SHOTTON AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Friday the 2nd Proximo, a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, will be payable at my Office, from 11. A. M. to 3. P. M. daily.

JOHN BECKWITH,
Executive Trustee of Shotton and Co.

Bombay, 26th Sept., 1835.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO., have removed their business to the house in Rampart Row, formerly occupied by W. S. GREY Esq.

Bombay, 26th Sept., 1835.

LOST from Boreebunder, a liver and white SPANIEL DOG named "BUSH" whoever will bring him to the Office of Mr. SMITH Solicitor, Rampart Row, shall receive a reward of ONE GOLD MOHUR.

OLD TOM.

FOR SALE.—The above Spirit, of the finest quality; price 30 Rupees per dozen.

Apply at the Godowns of Mr. GREY.

Ash Lane, 23rd Sept. 1835.

JOHN MANTON AND SON'S GUNS.

A few Double Barrelled Guns from the above makers, of the highest finish, are for Sale at the Office of Mr. GREY. Price—600 Rs.

Ash Lane, 6th Sept. 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

To be Published on the 1st of January.

(ON ENGLISH PAPER AND GOOD TYPE)

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY,

FOR 1836.

CONTAINING a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette Office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon publication.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *26th Sept.*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ,, 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance,..... ,, 2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....,, 2
Bills of Lading..... .....,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....,, 2

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, with reference to the notification, dated the 9th instant, published in the government gazette of the 10th instant, that the dispatch of the Clive is deferred until the 5th proximo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1835.

NOTICE.

Whereas it is provided in article VI, rule, ordinance and regulation III A. D. 1815, that "large piles" of wood erected for sale in the Native Town, shall be removed, it is hereby notified, that in future all piles of firewood and building materials which do not correspond with the following description, will be considered large piles and treated accordingly, vizt. a pile of firewood in the Native Town shall only be 18 feet in length 12 feet in breadth and 5 feet in height, and that a pile of building materials in the Native Town shall not measure more than 12 feet in any way, and shall not be composed of materials which exceed 9 inches in circumference.

By order of the Court of Petty Sessions,
H. A. WOODHOUSE,
Clerk.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of Opium, for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa, for the season 1835 | 36.

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out up to the 16th instant Chests, 264
Ditto from 17th Instant to this day.. .... chests, 534

Chests 798

J. TAYLOR,
Warehousekeeper.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th September, 1835.

No. 448 of 1835.—Captain M. C. Decluzeau, is appointed commissary of stores of the northern division of the army, in succession to captain Falconer, deceased.

No. 449 of 1835.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 15th of April last, and the regulations therein alluded to, are published for general information.

We forward a number in the packet, a copy of the regulations we have established for providing well qualified surgeons for the charge of troops on the voyage to and from India.

REGULATIONS,

HAVING REFERENCE TO THE MEDICAL CARE OF TROOPS ON THE VOYAGE.

That it form a condition in the engagement of ship for the conveyance of military, that the Court reserve to themselves the power of appointment to the medical charge of the troops to be embarked.

That should the said appointments be made on the part of the Company, a preference, be given to surgeons belonging to the establishments in India, who may be in Europe on furlough or sick leave, and who are about to rejoin their corps, and may be desirous of undertaking the charge, or to any assistant surgeon who may have been recently nominated for the Indian establishment, provided he has the qualifications hereafter stated; that should two or more persons be desirous of the appointment, the senior in rank and service have a perference. That the appointed shall continue open to the Court till within three weeks of the period fixed for the embarkations of the troops, and in the event of the Court declining to nominate, that the owners shall then be bound to present a person qualified, according to the following regulation.

That in no case shall an individual be appointed who has not obtained a diploma from the college of surgeons of London, Edinburgh, Dublin or Glasgow, and who moreover has not been a voyage to the East or West Indies, or who has not served in His Majesty's or in the East India Company's service for at least six months, or some other situation of equal responsibility for the like period.

That in addition to the qualifications abovementioned the parties shall severally be subject to the approval of the Company's examining physician.

That medicines sufficient for the number of military to be embarked, be provided from apothecaries hall, at the expense of the surgeon, from the allowance made to him for this purpose, and for his personal services.

That a "*Caption set*" and a "*pocket case of*," of instruments be supplied by the Company for the use of the surgeon on the voyage, which instruments the surgeon shall deliver in good order into the care of the secretary of the medical board at the presidency for which he is destined, in order that they may be received into the general store, or re-shiped with troops or invalids returning to England.

That the allowances for the performance of the duty in question, and the conditions on which the same are to be paid, do remain as at present.

That the several governments in India be made acquainted with the foregoing regulations, and directed not to entrust an individual with the medical charge of military destined for Europe, who is not qualified in the same manner.

That a journal be delivered in India to the surgeon on taking charge of the troops, and that such journal, as heretofore, be examined and approved by the Company's examining physician, before the surgeon's allowance is issued.

Bombay Castle, 17th September, 1835.

No. 450 of 1835—Assistant surgeon John Scott, secretary to the medical board, is allowed leave of absence from the 20th instant to the 10th proximo, to visit the Deccan on private affairs.—Assistant surgeon Hedde will perform his duties during the absence.

Bombay Castle, 19th September, 1835.

No. 451 of 1835—The Right Hourable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the rate of batta to be drawn by artificers of the engineer department when-ever they may be so employed, as to entitle them to the allowance of rupees seven per mensem, the same is allowed to artificers of the ordnance department.

No. 452 of 1835—The Right Hourable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution in the general department under date the [illegible] to appoint captain R. Foster to be [illegible]

gineer of roads and tanks in the Concan, Poona, and Ahmednuggur collectorates.

No. 453 of 1835—Ensign B. R. Powell, of the 26th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 454 of 1835—The following native appointment is made:

15th regiment native infantry.

Subedar Suddo, to be subeder major, in succession to Shaik Abdoola invalided.—*Date of appointment*, 1st January, 1835.

No. 455 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.—

Lieutenant Stockley, sub-assistant commissary general, to act as deputy assistant commissary general at Belgaum, during the absence of lieutenant Davidson, on leave.

Assistant surgeon Gibb vaccinator north west division of Guzerat, to act as deputy medical storekeeper at Ahmedabad, during the absence of assistant surgeon Cunningham, on sick certificate, from the 26th May last.

No. 456 of 1835.—Much inconvenience having arisen both to individuals expecting remittances from outstations and to the presidency pay office, in consequence of delay in the arrival of remittance lists from outstations, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs, that divisional pay masters shall invariably dispatch these lists in time to arrive at Bombay before the 25th of each month, from which date payment of the same is to commence, and be continued to the end of the month.

If any unavoidable delay should arise in abstracts being preferred at divisional pay offices, such cases can be inserted in a supplementary list.

Bombay Castle, 21st September, 1835.

No. 457 of 1835.—The following promotion is made.

22nd Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant (brevet captain) H. J. Parkinson to be captain *vice*, Smith deceased.—*Date of rank*. 1st September 1835.

Supernumerary lieutenant R. Lewis, to be admitted on the effective strength, from the 1st September 1835. *vice* Parkinson promoted.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 18th September, 1835.

Mr. A. Campbell, assistat to the principal collector of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, to visit Belgaum, on private affairs under section XIV, of the absentee regulation.

Mr. J. M. Davies, acting second assistant to the collector of Tanna, is to be placed in permanent charge of the talooks of *Ryghur*, Rajpooree and Sanksey,

Bombay Castle, 22nd September, 1835.

Mr. G. L. Farrant, acting 2nd assistant to the principal collector of Dharwar, is allowed an extension for one month, of the leave granted to him on the 12th ultimo, on sick certificate.

Mr. E. M. Smart, assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed an extension of the leave, granted to him on the 28th of January last, for a further period of fifteen days.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th September, 1835.

Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, register to the courts of sudder dewanee and sudder foujdary adawlut, was allowed absence of absence to visit Poona from the 27th ultimoto 1st instant, under the provision of section XIV, of the absentee regulation.

Bombay Castle, 19th September, 1835.

Mr. E. Chamier, assistant judge and session judge at Tanna, is allowed one month's leave of absence, to proceed to Calicut, on urgent private affairs to commence from the 5th October next.

Mr. J. H. Bambridge, to act as assistant judge and session judge at Tanna, during Mr. Chamier's absence.

Bombay Castle, 22nd September, 1835.

Mr. G. L. Elliott, judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, delivered over charge of the adawlut to Mr. Muspratt, on the 16th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September, 1835.

Mr. W. R. Morris, deputy accountant general, returned to his duties on the 19th instant, from the leave granted him on the 4th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy.

Police Reports.

Thursday, the 24th September, 1835.

Eduljee Dhunjee, a Parsee was this day brought before Henry Whillis, Esq, the Junior Magistrate, on the complaint of Manick, a Parsee woman, preferred under the following circumstances:

Manick, Parsee woman, deposed that she is a native of a village in the territories of His Highness the Guicowar of Baroda, having arrived in Bombay about a month since, where she came to seek redress from the British Government. Some of her relations (among whom was the accused) being incensed against her, without any reasonable cause, for the purpose of gratifying their revenge, conspired together and preferred a false charge before the Guicowar's officers of justice, alleging that she was a sorceress and had destroyed several people of their village by witchcraft. She was accordingly apprehended, and on the unfounded and ridiculous testimony of these witnesses was sentenced to be severely whipped, to have her nose cut off, and to be banished from the dominions of the Guicowar, which barbarous punishment was immediately executed without hearing her defence.

Eduljee Dhunjee, on being asked by the Magistrate what he had to say to the charge, stated that his brother having lost three wives successively by witchcraft, he and his friends consulted some conjurors regarding the matter, who declared that Manick had destroyed them by magic, and that she was a witch; that some of his neighbours mentioned this to the Police, who took them all before the officers of justice, by whom the above sentence was passed on Manick.

As both are subjects of His Highness the Guicowar and the mutilation occurred in the Guicowar's territories, the Magistrate was of opinion, that he could not take cognizance of the atrocious outrage on the unfortunate woman; but said he would consult with the Senior Magistrate upon her case.

The poor creature, who was an object of the greatest commiseration, appeared to be about forty years of age, and was in tears during the greater part of the time she was making her complaint to the Magistrate. The entire of the cartilagiuous part of the nose had been severed from the bone, (her description of which horrible operation was truly shocking,) and declared that the whipping was inflicted with such severity, that her back was completely lacerated.

BURGLARY.

A small tatta-house at Camatty-poora was broken and entered by about five or six thieves, armed with a hatchet and bludgeons, on Sunday night the 20th instant, and some articles of wearing apparel and copper and brass ware, altogether of the value of about 20 Rupees, stolen; but an alarm having been promptly given, three men were apprehended by the police Rounds after a smart chace, and a fourth was secured in the house.

All the stolen property, except a small brass cup, has been recovered, and the prisoners fully committed for trial at the ensuing Sessions of Oyer and Terminer on the charge of burglary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Having seen your remarks in the last Gazette regarding the "Esplanade Exclusives, I am induced to offer a few observations on the subject of the tents on the Esplanade, which you may publish if you deem them of any consequence.

Not very long since, having suffered for some time with fever, my Medical Attendant recommended change of air, and as I could not conveniently quit Bombay at the time, he suggested my having a tent on the Esplanade. I therefore applied to the proper authority, and in due time received a reply, from one of the *underlings* of the office, informing me in mutilated English, that my request could not be complied with in consequence of my being a permanent resident. Now at that very moment I was aware that there were many people occupying the tents, who were equally permanent inhabitants with myself, and who, moreover, had not the same claim to the indulgence, seeing that they were in perfect health.

I felt that I was unjustly treated, but submitted with the best grace I could. But pray mark the sequel. In the course of a few days I was told that the "Tentman" would procure me permission to have my tent pitched on any unoccupied site I might choose, for a matter of three or five Rupees; (I really forget which) and soon after I actually found that a tent was ready for my immediate reception. I cannot exactly say how the matter was managed, but I of course declined to occupy the tent on any such terms.

I mention the occurrence merely with the hope that this may meet the eye of the head of the office, and be the means of enabling him to thwart future misconduct wherever it may exist.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
EGALITE.

21th Sept. 1835.

"MILITARY CONDUCT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—History affords important lessons to the moralist, to the Soldier, and to the Statesman.—We see in the conduct of the renowned British Queen, Boadicea, all the heroic bearing of a noble minded and high spirited Woman; responded to by a people, goaded to resistance by oppression and tyranny; but devoted to destruction from their total want of discipline and of leaders, capable of directing their energies or their arms against a mere handful of ably organized troops.

Those, who are untutored, know not the value of instruction; so that no efforts are made to acquire it. Such was the condition of the Britons. They looked only to their numbers and to their own physical strength. No means seem to have been taken to direct these with any skill, to embody the British host, to establish order, or to bring this multitude to act readily and with effect, and to assail the legions in points, where they were weak and most vulnerable. The Britons however, were incompetent, like all barbarous nations, to see that the more ably they were directed, the less chance there was of their suffering much in the conflict; and the more certain and easy would the victory prove. This shows the importance not only of instructing all troops in the use of their arms, but the indispensible necessity of forming a regular code of instruction; for those, who are to command them. The want of such a code creates great evils; for you often find our armies in the hands of men, without one single military rule to guide them, doing the most foolish things and thus leaving all to the chance of destruction.

Such a code, drawn from the experience of the past and embodying the rules of conduct of the most renowned leaders, would be a work of great value, because it's want is severely felt, and because what is termed "a heaven born General" is seldom to be found; but the rules, which guided Marlborough and Wellington, and the result of their actions, from the observance of those rules, ought to be known to every one at the head of an army, else they may waste our means and paralize our

STRENGTH.

BOMBAY, 18th September, 1835.

BOADICEA, THE BRITISH QUEEN.

During the occupation of this country (Britain) by the Romans, and about sixty years after the birth of Jesus Christ, the government of this island devolved on Suetonius Paulinus, one of the greatest generals of his age, and a man well adapted to feed the rapacity of a cruel and ambitious master. At this period, the sceptre of the Roman Empire was wielded by the infamous Nero, who cared not what nation was oppressed, or what people was despoiled, so that the base minions of his power satisfied the demands of his rapacious appetite. For this purpose, the natives of Britain, among the rest, felt the weight of his tyranny in the heavy taxes and gross exactions of the Roman officers, who, not satisfied with their just receipts, added to their demands insolence and cruelty. This dastardly treatment roused many of the states, into which the island was divided, and which were governed by princes a of greater daring than the rest, into open rebellion. The skill of Paulinus, however, soon quieted his undisciplined assailants, who submissively retired to their several kingdoms, holding them tributary to the Roman procurator, yet with the spirit of revolt still lurking in their bosoms, and ready to break forth at the first example.

While these tumults and sanguinary engagements were going forward, Prasatagus, a benign and quiet prince, reigning over the Iceni, a tribe of Britons occupying that part of the island now the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, was on the point of death; and, in order that his wife and children might enjoy his inheritance, protected and in peace, he having, as it may be well imagined, a thorough knowledge of the greedy avarice of the Roman emperor and his officers, bequeathed his kingdom one half to his family, and the remaining half to Nero. The decease of the prince happened shortly after; and it no sooner reached the ears of the Roman general, than the cruel instruments of his extortion entered the unguarded territory of the Iceni, and violently seized the whole of the property belonging to the departed king. The queen, who was named Boadicea, finding herself and children thus basely dispossessed of their just rights, with a spirit equal to her maternal solicitude, strongly remonstrated against these ignoble proceedings; but her complaints only exposed her to further wrongs and injuries, which, resenting in terms not, altogether very pleasing to the officers, they treated her with great inhumanity, and went so far as to cause her to be publicly whipped and her daughters to be violated by the insulting and barbarous soldiery.

The Iceni, exasperated at the gross indignities inflicted upon their queen and the young princesses rose to arms; the sound echoed throughout the "island" and there was not a single state, that was the least backward in aiding Boadicea to revenge her wrongs, and, at the same time, attempt to free themselves from the oppressive thraldom of their Roman masters. All but London joined in the cry of vengeance; and, taking advantage of the absence of Suetonius Paulinus, who was at this time in the Isle of Mona with his legions, the infuriated Britons determined to extirpate the Romans from the island, and fell upon them wherever they could find them, without distinction of age or sex: In this general massacre, it is affirmed by many historians that more than seventy thousand Romans, perished. Several attempts were made by the legionary troops to check the progress of the natives, but they were as often defeated.

Paulinus, hearing of what was going forward, hastily marched his forces to the assistance of his countrymen. The Britons, in the mean time, apprized of the sudden return of the Roman general united their several armies, and, with one consent, elected Boadicea for their commander-in-chief. This combined force, according to Dio. Cassius, amounted to 230 000 fighting men; and the dignified demeanor and undaunted courage of their leader, seemed to inspire in each individual the perfect consciousness of their ultimate success.

Paulinus, perplexed with his situation, and dreading the issue of a defeat, sent to his lieutenant, Posthumius, for a reinforcement. The latter, however, knowing well the amount of the natives, thought it prudent to stand aloof from the contest, and therefore refused to join Paulinus. In this extremity, and with the choice but of two expedients, which were either to march with his army, not exceeding 10,000 men, into the open field against his numerous enemies, or shut himself up in some town and wait for them, the Roman procurator resolutely determined to meet the Britons, who he had learned, were now on the march towards him. He proceeded onward till he reached a narrow tract of ground, which he thought the most eligible for his encampment, and then drew up his army in battle array, to await the coming of the enemy.—Before him lay an extensive plain, and in the rear was a thick forest, well securing him from any surprise. No great length of time elapsed before the Britons occupied the plain just mentioned; and, while exulting in the immensity of their numbers, and in the prospect of certain victory, the forming of their entrenchments seemed to engage very little of their attention. Around them at a distance, were ranged numerous waggons, occupied by their wives and children, whom they brought with them to be spectators of their actions, and stimulants to their courage.

Boadicea, mounted in her chariot with her two daughters, traversed the ranks of her army, addressing them, with a firm and vigorous voice, in these words:—"Britons! this will not be the first time "that you have been victorious under the conduct "of your queen. For my part, I came not here as "one descended of royal blood, to fight for empire "or for riches, but as one of the common people, to "avenge the loss of our liberty and the wrongs of "myself and children. The wickedness of the Ro"mans has now come to its height, and the gods have "already begun to punish them; so that, instead of "being able to withstand the attack of a victorious "army, the very shouts of so many thousands will "put them to flight. Britons; if you but consider "the number of our forces, or the motives of the "war, you will resolve to vanquish or to die. It is "much nobler to fall honourably in defence of li"berty, than be again exposed to the outrages "of the Romans. Such, at least, is my re"solution: as for you, you may, if it is your plea"sure, live on, and still be slaves!" The attitude of this courageous queen, and the attentive demeanour of her followers, an artist has attempted to portray in a very interesting engraving. It is reported by some authors; that at the close of her harangue, Boadicea let loose a hare, which she had concealed, as an omen of victory.

The Roman general was not idle during this time, but rode up and down through the several squadrons of his army, animating his troops for the encounter, loudly eulogizing them for their discipline and valour. The order for marching was given, and sword in hand, with undaunted steps, and cool intrepidity, they advanced. The Britons, expecting the enemy would have been fearful of their numbers, were astonished at this threatening and bold appearance. Their hearts began to fail them, and in a little time disorder crept into their ranks. This gradually increased to such a degree, that it was impossible for the commanders to lead them on to the charge. The Romans, observing this consternation among the Britons, pushed their advantage with fury, and threw the army into utter confusion. No quarter was given, and 80,000 of this vast multitude perished on the field. The loss to the Romans, compared to that of their enemy, was inconsiderable. Boadicea herself narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the conquerors; and afflicted with despair and remorse at her misfortunes, and unable to survive this terrible defeat, put an end to her existence by poison. Thus did this heroic queen fall a victim to cruelty and oppression.

PINNOCK'S MAGAZINE.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Leeson, 25th Regt. from Poonah.
Major J. Stalker, 19th Regt. Poonah.
Lieut. Macdonell, 19th Regt. from Poonah.
Cornet W. T. Curtis, 1st Regt. from Hursole.
Asst. Surgeon J. H Peart, from Ditto.
Cadet A. Honner, from England.
Capt. A. LeMessurier, 23d Regt., N. I.
Asst. Surgeon M. Rancland, H. B. from Poonah.
Lieut. J. C. Bate, Staff, from Ditto.
Capt. M. M. Shaw, 9th Regt. from Ahmedabad.
Supg. Surgeon J. McAdam, from Poonah.
Surgeon J. Patch, 7th Regt., N. I. from Ahmedabad.
Asst. Surgeon Chatterton, Staff, from Kaira.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. Valiant, H. M. 40th Regt. to Sea.
Lieut. Morris, H. M. 40th Regt. to Ditto.
Major Marshall, 25th Regt., N. I., to Dapoolie.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 23d. Ship Boyne, G. Richardson, Master, from London left 11th June.

Passengers.—Capt. LeMessurier, Mr. Rousseau, Attorney, Mrs. Rousseau, Mr. Davidson, C. S., Mr. Young, Merchant, Mr. Honner, Cadet, Mr. Goodall Conductor, Mrs. White, and 2 Servants.

21th. Ship Parkfield, R. McAulay Master, from Liverpool, 13th June.

Do. Ship Kirkman Finlay, Alexn. Russell, Master from London, 8th June.

Passengers,—one Native Servant.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 22d. Ship Francis Warden, Shaik Arud, Nacqudah to Calcutta.

Do. Ship Earl of Clare, James Scott, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers,—Mrs. Scott, and 5 Children, Mr. R. Boyce, Revd. Mr. Prendergast, 2 Parsees and 2 Ayahs.

23d. Barque Memnon, R. H. Ekin, Master, to Calcutta.

Ditto. Hector, T. Cowley Master, to Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of, intended departure.	To what port,	Touching where.
Benares	1st Oct....	Maldives...	
Wm. Ritchie.	5th Oct....	London....	No where.
Blake.....	5th to 10th Oct.	Liverpool...	Direct.
Patriot King..	27th Sept...	China.	Singapoor.
H. H. the Imaum's 74 guns ship Liverpool..	1st Oct....	Portsmouth.	Cape of Good Hope.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	130½	130
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, a 1st class,.....	108½	108¾
320, a 1049, 2nd. class,.....	108½	108¾
1041 a 1049, 3rd class		
Second five per cent Loan	109½ at	109¾
Third five per cent Loan.....	110¾	110¾
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	108¾	108¾
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	105¾	104¾
Bills at 6 months' sight.....	2	2 1d
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222	221
Sovereign's each.....	10¾	10¾

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Sept. 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 26th Saturday.....	1 21	1 39
" 27th Sunday.....	1 58	2 18
" 28th Monday	2 39	3 1
" 29th Tuesday.....	3 25	3 5,

To Correspondents.

"JUSTITIA'S" long letter charging the *present* Sheriff with "favouritism" in empannelling the Jury,—requires something more than vehement assertion from a party, who regards himself aggrieved, to warrant its admission; especially as it is by no means perfectly free from intemperate language on a higher subject. If our Correspondent can adduce one case which will bear out the charge, we shall not hesitate to give insertion to his communication; or it will be returned.

"QUESTOR." We see no prospect of advantage from its admission.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last, are the ship *Boyne*, G. Richardson, Master, from London the 11th June; ship *Parkfield*, R. McAulay, Master, from Liverpool the 13th June; and the ship *Kirkman Finlay*, A Russell, Master, from London the 8th June.

Passengers per Ship Boyne,—Mrs. Rousseau, Mr. Rousseau, attorney, Captain LeMessurier, Mr. Davidson, Civil Service, Mr. Honnor, Cadet, Mr. Young, Merchant, Conductor B. Goodall, Mrs. White, and two native Servants.

Per Kirkman Finlay,—One Native S[illegible]

THE Third Quarter [illegible] preme Court commen[illegible] the Hon'ble Sir H. [illegible] AWBRY, when the [illegible] formed the Grand [illegible]

Andrew Farquharson
James Sindry,
John Graham,
Humphrey Francis Owen,
John Bowman,
Gregor Grant,
Stephen Digby Murray,
William Sollery Grey,
Luximonjee Hurrychunderjee,
Hormusjee Bomanjee,
Sheik Abdulla Calveker,
Framjee Cawasjee,
Hormasjee Bhiccajee,

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Alexander [illegible]
Esqu[illegible]

THE following charge was delive[illegible] the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

The number of offences in the present Calendar is not great, but it contains three cases of Murder and one of Piracy.

Two of the cases of Murder do not seem to require any observation, from me. I expect that witnesses will detail to you, in each case, the act which occasioned the death.

In respect of the other charge of Murder, if it shall be proved to you, that from the wilful use of weapons against the party deceased, likely to have produced such a result, death has ensued, it is Murder in the party doing the act, and in all present aiding and abetting it; unless, such circumstances of provocation, or otherwise, appear, as will extenuate or excuse the act.

Piracy, is an offence which is not frequently tried in this Court; I shall therefore state to you, that this offence consists in committing those acts of robbery and depredation upon the high seas, which, if committed on land, would have amounted to felony there. Such acts being committed, without any public authority, constitute an offence against the universal law of Society. I am not aware that you will find any difficulty in considering the evidence in support of this Charge.

The other cases in the Calendar are of an ordinary nature. If any doubt shall arise in the course of your investigation, the Court will be ready to offer its assistance.

It has been represented to the Court by the Coroner, that a person who was lately summoned to attend an inquest had not only neglected, but had refused to attend.

In the holding of inquests the whole community is deeply interested, and it is of the greatest importance, that the important duties required should be promptly and efficiently performed.

This Court has the power of amercing defaulters; and hereafter, if any person duly summoned shall, without a lawful excuse, neglect or refuse to attend, that power will certainly be exercised.

As you, or a deputation from your body, will as usual, visit the gaol and the house of correction I shall deliver to you, a letter addressed by the Sheriff to the Clerk of the Crown, explaining the circumstances under which a Convict who was under sentence of Transportation escaped from the Gaol. We have not yet, been informed of his capture: and the Court will be glad to receive from you, any suggestion that you may offer respecting the escape, and the best means of preventing a recurrence of the evil.

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THE cases for trial it will be observed exhibit an unusual proportion of Capital offences. The following is the Calendar.

John Porter Malcolmson, Foster Stalker, James MacDonald, and James Don	MURDER.
Joaõ de Souza	MURDER.
Emaum Bux	MURDER.
Imaum Khan	STEALING IN A DWELLING HOUSE.
Makomed bin Sugger	PIRACY.
Bappoo Kondeeba	STEALING IN A DWELLING HOUSE.
Arzoon Appajee, Kundajee Ramjee, Yellapa Sayanu, Sydoo Pochelloo	BURGLARY.
MISDEMEANORS.	
Adolphe Duckart	OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES.
Lalla Chellajee	CONSPIRACY.
Nowrojee Dorabjee	LIBEL.

WE give, under our Police head, a case of extraordinary occurrence within our knowledge: that of a Parsee woman, who was mutilated by the Guicowar authorities, upon a charge of witchcraft, instituted at the instigation of conjurors, a kindred race. Lamentable as such an abuse of authority unquestionably is, we fear it is in a great measure beyond the immediate reach of British influence: nor may we hope to see the total abolition of such barbarities, until superstition shall have yielded up her sway, over the human mind. We have no doubt, however, that our Senior Magistrate, who, from his extensive intercourse with native chieftains in the Deccan, is so well qualified to advise on such subjects, will submit the case to Government, with such suggestions as might appear to promise to have a beneficial influence on the spirit of the police, within native states that are under English controul.

BY these arrivals, we have received our files up to 10th June, and have extracted from them whatever appears most interesting, as far as our space admits.

The popular disturbances at Wolverhampton, consequent on the success of the Tory candidate, SIR F. GOODRICKE, with the proceedings in Parliament, and the investigation instituted by Government into the conduct of the Magistracy and the Military on the occasion, were occupying a prominent place in public attention. Part of the proceedings we give to day and shall conclude them in our next.

On the 2nd June, Mr. GROTE, seconded by Sir W. MOLESWORTH, and supported by numerous petitions presented by Lord EBRINGTON and others, introduced his motion "that the votes at election for Members of Parliament should be taken by way of secret ballott." It was thrown out by a majority of 173.

On the 5th July, Lord J. RUSSELL brought forward his motion on the subject of MUNICIPAL REFORM, which appears to have commanded the approbation of all parties in the house, as to its general principles; though Sir R. PEEL seemed disposed to take exception to some of its details. Mr. O'CONNELL thought it only wanted the word "Ireland;" and with that addition, it would not be possible to introduce a measure better entitled to universal approbation. The Bill was read a first time "amidst loud cheers," and ordered to be read a second time on the 15th. Thus we may anticipate a speedy and thorough breaking up of those antiquated corporations, that have long answered little other purpose, than that of corruption and Parliamentary mis-representation.

This measure, and the IRISH TITHE QUESTION, were declared to be the two principal objects of the government, during the session. The Ministry appear to be immovably fixed in their places. The country reposes implicit confidence in them; and they in return are giving the strongest proofs of a determination to keep pace with the spirit of the age. Every thing, in short, promises a gradual return to rational principles of Government, when the interests of the many will be the care of the governing; all unnecessary, undesirable, or indecent appendages will be lopped off the machine of Government, and the means be suited to the end.

Mr. CAYLEYS's motion for a Select Committee to inquire "If there be not effectual means within the reach of Parliament, to afford substantial relief to the agriculture of the United Kingdom, and especially to recommend to the attention of such committee the subject of a silver or conjoined standard of silver and gold" was rejected by a majority of 90.

We could discover no allusion to the appointment of a new Governer General, from which we might infer that the question was likely to be soon settled; except that *Alexander's East India Magazine* has an article written on the presumption, that Lord GLENELG had actually received the appointment. But this conclusion, we have little doubt, he has jumped to from the presumption that his Lordship's party will not forsake him; and from the opportunity it afforded of uttering a little abuse against the "Father of the New Charter."

Delhi.

We never remember having met with any thing so truly coarse and disgusting as the base and disgraceful attack on Lord William Bentinck, which appeared in the Editorial column of the Meerut Observer, of last week. Our readers, however, shall judge for themselves—and in order that we may not, by any possible chance, misquote our contemporary, we give his own words.

"Despite the prayers of his Indian friends Lord William Bentinck reached the Cape in *regretted* safety, where her Ladyship busily employed herself in distributing to little boys and girls some of the fruit of the Indian Pagoda Tree. On dit His Lordship had sent an avant courier charged with a demand for the Horse Guards, or as a pisaller, the Board of Control."

* * * * * * *

"From his Lordship's Presidentship at the Board of Controul may the Scilly Rocks deliver us."

The Meerutt Editor has now earned for himself the contempt and scorn of all good men.—*Ibid.*

A man, whilst asleep, was robbed, but so clumsily that he awoke, and in running after the thief, fell down a well and was drowned.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept. 2.*

ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DELHI GAZETTE.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I observe that a rumour is again in circulation promising to our unfortunate Regiment of Artillery the substitution of the grade of 2d Lieutenant-Colonel for that of Major, and the addition of 2d Captains to our troops and Companies.

Though I do not altogether credit the report, yet, as it is no more than common justice entitles us to expect, I will not condemn it as unfounded until time shall have proved it to be so. In the mean time, however, a few remarks upon the state of the Regiment in general, and in particular upon the manner in which it has been affected by assimulation with the Royal Artillery, may not be considered out of place.

Whoever takes up the Army list will observe the manner in which the Regiment is scattered over the country, and particularly that the two Native Battalions, which greatly out-number the whole 5 European Battalions, are frittered away in details of 30 and 40 men at small Outposts, to the great detriment of their discipline as soldiers, and the utter destruction of their efficiency as *Artillerymen*. That their details are without officers, is a matter of necessity. *We have not officers for them!* To the two Native Battalions, of 2500 men, we have as many officers as are allowed to two Native Infantry Corps of *half* their strength!

Now each of the 16 Native Companies is calculated (by General Orders) to equip eight guns, or the whole 16, to equip 128 guns. The number of *Subalterns* available, after deducting Staff, is twenty, or one to six guns, supposing *every officer present and effective!* I do not think any Subaltern of Artillery will profess himself able to look after more than *two* guns in action, and to *six* he would be able to give no attention at all. If detached by pairs, *four* guns of the *six* must, of *necessity*, be without an officer!

Another consequence of this paucity of officers is, that the Head-Quarters of Companies must, for the convenience of carrying on business, be kept at the Battalion Head-Quarters, an arrangement by which Adjutants and Quarter Master benefit, and Subalterns lose! This *ought not* to be the case.

I do not think that so much use is made of the Native Battalion as even in their present inefficient state they are capable of. Who, that sees, European Artillery sent on escort duties, &c., in the middle of the hot winds, as has been the case for the last three years at Nusseerabad, can fail to exclaim "where are your *two thousand five hundred* Golundauz? Is not *this* the duty for which *they* are especially calculated?"

It appears that up to 1827 *there was* a Native Company at Nusseerabad, which was withdrawn when a *second* European Company was added to that Force. That European Company was sent away again in 1830, but the Native Company did not return—and here I may remark that the said European Company was sent to Meerut, where, being without guns, it's discipline must, of course, have suffered,

I wish some of our Magnates would exert themselves to make the *best use* of the means at their disposal, instead of allowing "established custom" to be their rule on all occasions. Let a Golundauz Company be sent to every large station—to Meerutt, Kurnaul, Nusserabad and Agra, &c., whence escorts are required at seasons when Europeans *ought not* to be exposed to the weather. That the exposure of the Europeans at Nusseerabad has been unnecessary cannot be denied, though the fault rests not with the *local* authorities there. Although our Golundauz are, probably sufficiently numerous for *all* purposes, yet most sincerely do I wish to see those useless details withdrawn from outposts—and the guns collected in Batteries, and rendered *efficient*. At Present they are quite useless, and cost more than the Regular Batteries, because six gun detached *in pairs*, have double the establishments they would have if collected.

Now—Regarding that assimilation with the Royal Artillery, which the worthy Court of Directors are so anxious about, but to effect which they will not incur the smallest expence.

The first thing of the kind that I witnessed was a change in the denomination of certain ranks in the Regiment. Lieutenant Fireworkers, for instance, were *called* second Lieutenants—I say *called so*, because the *rank* was denied them, and they were classed with Ensigns of the same standing!

Then, our *dress* underwent various alterations, and at a great expense we effected a clumsy imitation of the Royal uniform, which, by the way, was altered again before all our officers had fairly equipped themselves with new coats. Then the regulation of "Precedence of Corps" was introduced, by which a Sowar of Local Horse, even when dismounted, takes precedence of an European Artilleryman, and would of course take rank also, of His Majesty's Foot Guards, were they present to be so insulted!

Next came an alteration in the calibre of our guns, and the application of 9-Pounders to Horse Artillery. This the Directors grumbled at, not because it crippled the finest Corps in their service, but because it *cost money!*

It is now proposed to make an alteration causing some extra expense, not great indeed, but greater than our liberal-minded masters will ever sanction, I fear.

It does not appear to me that our Majors and Senior Captains will gain *much* by the change; for, suppose the Majors to be called 2d Lieutenant-Colonels, they will be treated as the 2d Lieutenants were, i. e. classed with the grade for which they receive pay. To the Senior 1st Lieutenant the rank will be unimportant, for, they *must* always be *Brevet Captains*, but they would gain a small increase of pay, which the Majors would not.

The advantage would be trifling indeed, but still it would be satisfactory to record *one* instance in which we shall not have suffered by the introduction amongst us of the usages of the Royal Artillery, at Woolwich. Therefore, Mr. Editor I hope that this report may prove more correct than any which have preceded it.

PETER HOPELESS.

Ibid.]

Latest European News.

MORNING CHRONICLE,—JUNE 6.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved last night in the House of Commons for leave to bring in "A Bill to provide for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales." We seldom recollect such an intense interest being felt in either House of Parliament, with respect to the substance and details of any Cabinet measure. Both parties in the Commons seemed equally in the dark as to its nature and merits. We may now confidently say, that never was a proposition—involving the sweeping reformation of ancient social institutions, and a new distribution of political power—received with such general or just approbation.

The leading features of the measure were stated by Lord John Russell, in a speech remarkable for its manly simplicity and lucid arrangement. It was generally anticipated, and it was, we believe, intended by the Tories that a vehement opposition should be given to any Ministerial plan of Corporation Reform really deserving of the name. We shall now content ourselves with a simple account of the main features of the Bill; and we, at the same time, direct attention to a correct abstract, in another column, of its most important provisions. We may briefly state, that the measure strikes at the root of municipal corruption. It proposes to supersede the entire body of existing corporators, by newly-organised elective assemblies, in October next. The anomalous and involved system of aldermen, capital and assistant burgesses, and the perplexing varieties of corporate bodies, is set aside for one simple and uniform plan of municipal government, based on the triennial election of Town Councils chosen by burgesses consisting of all who possess houses, shops, &c., rated in the boroughs. Thus household suffrage, subject to certain limitations, is created; all the various and inconsistent rights of municipal franchise are terminated, and the door to the influence of base freemen is entirely closed. The council is to be subjected to triennial change, one-third of the body to vacate office annually; but the ex-members are to be capable of re-election. This body is to possess all the deliberative functions of the corporation. It is annually to choose a mayor, or presiding officer, who is to be a justice of the peace for the borough and county during his period of office, and the returning officer in the election of Members of Parliament. The council are to nominate the various sub-committees for local government. The ancient territorial limits of municipal jurisdiction are to be extended, so as to bear relation to the modern increase of population; and the larger cities and boroughs, of 25,000 inhabitants and upwards, to be divided into wards. All elections are to terminate in one day, and a mode of voting is established by written ticket, the register to be final. Magistrates are to be nominated by the town councils, subject to the approval of the Crown; stipendiary magistrates to be appointed, where required, by the corporation; the police is to emanate from and be subjected to the town council, and a uniform system of civil and criminal jurisdiction established. Charitable trusts will be placed under the administration of distinct boards nominated by the council; all accounts are to be officially audited and annually published. All exclusive privileges of trading will be abolished, but the pecuniary rights of individuals are to be fully respected. All Existing Mayors, Aldermen, Councillors, Town Clerks, and other officers are to go out of office on the election of the new Councils under the Act. Compensation is given to all persons holding beneficial offices for life under the old system, and the town councils are to appoint their successors. The power of licensing publicans and victuallers is transferred to the town councils. Limited powers of rate are given for municipal purposes, where the borough funds are inadequate. All capital jurisdictions are abolished. County justices of the peace are to have concurrent jurisdiction in boroughs not possessing a separate Court of Sessions. Burgesses are to be jurors. These are the leading features of the measure, and a more comprehensive or generally unobjectionable plan of reform was never presented. We will not at this time seek to detract from the measure, by any ungracious strictures on some points of a questionable nature. The most intense interest was excited when Sir ROBERT PEEL rose to state his sentiments on the subject; and we have reason to know that the majority of the Tories meditated a rank opposition and a bold defence of all the sins of the old corporators. But the acute and conforming Baronet surrendered at discretion. The Recorder of Tamworth knows full well the bearing of the public mind, and his party and self-elect corporators are as nothing compared with the preservation of his character for sagacity and the keeping of his newly-adopted liberality of opinion. To the chagrin and known lamentation of his recent Tory adherents, Sir Robert Peel confessed his adhesion to the general principles of representative local government. We will not comment further on this curious "turn" in the fluctuating statesman, but we are not troubled with short memories. Sir Robert Peel for years held official power and the seals of the Home Office. During that period he was the constant vindicator of corporations and "ancient institutions" however defective. His reforming tendencies were confined to a measure of metropolitan police, and a partial consolidation of the criminal law. When recently holding the paramount power of the Premiership, and well knowing the anxiety of the public mind on Corporate Reform, he cautiously limited his liberal pledges on this great national subject to the specious declaration that he would give his best consideration to the Reports of the Commissioners. He betrayed no symptoms of any ministerial intention of reforming the corporations; on the contrary his cautious silence was suspicious, though doubtless he has now discovered the inexpediency of his cold contempt of the question of Municipal Reform. The Tories lost a golden opportunity of preserving for a time the tenure of office, and subsequent majorities have no doubt greatly enlightened their understandings. The Right Honourable Baronet had, however, a difficult part to play. As the leader of the Conservatives, in the House, he no doubt felt that he could not uphold the existing system; but he knew also that the transference of power to the rated inhabitants of the different boroughs, will be severely felt by that party to which the greater part of the corporations now belong. Sir Robert made, however, a virtue of necessity. He imitated the policy of the fox in the fable, who despised the grapes he could not reach. In this he acted wisely; for however much he may regret the loss of the Conservative power, he could not have adverted to the continuance of the monstrous abuses which now prevail in corporations, without exciting a feeling of deep indignation throughout the country. The people owe this resignation of the Leader of the Tories to the majorities which terminated the existence of the Tory Ministry. Had that Ministry remained in office, various devices would have been resorted to for entering on all possible reforms in preference to Corporation Reform. But now that the measure has been fairly introduced, there are but two courses open—to adopt or to oppose it. We give the Right Honourable Baronet full credit for his course last night it was politic, and will be of benefit to the measure, though we always predicted its success whatever might be his tactics. But we will lend ourselves to no attempt to practise a delusion on the public. The political conversion of Sir Robert Peel is too late to deceive Parliament or the people. He has raised the biddings after the auction was concluded; his penitence is now useless. As a repentant sinner we will cheerfully receive him into the fold of Corporation Reformers; but Sir Robert Peel conformed to the Ministerial Bill, because he well knew opposition to be useless and destructive of his political station. And further, we warn the Liberal Members of the House of Commons, that his novel zeal for Corporation Reform may, if not correctly appreciated, prove fully as dangerous to the Bill as his opposition. He significantly indicated his anxiety for *delay*, and several of his views were at direct variance with many essential principles of Municipal Reform. The lamb must not trust the wolf, and Ministers must mainly confide in their own strength and uphold their own measures. Much do we congratulate the Reformers on this forced march on the enemy, certain that the session will not pass over without a full measure of Corporation Reform. The Bill was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for Monday se'nnight. We trust that Sir Robert Peel will be accommodated with no delay, and that the Liberal Members of the House of Commons will not fail, by a strict attendance, to secure the details of the measure. The professions of the Tories are suspicious, and their support of the Bill is its only danger. Mr. O'CONNELL eloquently claimed for Ireland participation in Municipal Reform; and we are glad to learn from what fell from Mr. Spring Rice that a measure applicable to Ireland may soon be expected. It was shown by him that Ireland requires a separate measure, as the rating on which the

English franchise is founded is not applicable to Irish Corporations.

The simplicity of the English measure is its great merit; and the justice and aptness of its provisions are so obvious, that they deprive its opponents and lukewarm friends of everything like a plausible pretext for delay.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—JUNE 5.

We believe that the answer of his Majesty's Government, to the communications, which Lord PALMERSTON has recently received from Madrid and Paris, was transmitted yesterday to the Count Sebastiani. The precise terms of that answer can only be known, of course, to the Cabinets of the Quadruple Alliance. But there are some general considerations connected with the question of intervention upon which we deem it useful to touch at the present moment, with a view to prepare the public for what seems to us likely to be the result of the present state of things in Spain. We have already stated that intervention, in the positive and direct sense of that term, has not been yet demanded by the Spanish Government. An inquiry has, indeed, been made with a view to ascertain what France and England would do in case intervention should be eventually required by the Queen Regent; but that question must have been obviously met by another—"Have circumstances yet arisen which render it necessary for the Allies of her Majesty to declare their intentions upon that subject in a definitive manner?"

We re-publish in another column the Quadruple Treaty, as well as the additional articles which were signed after DON CARLOS made his appearance in Biscay, because we think that these two documents dispose in a great measure of the point at issue. Taking the whole of the articles as part of one compact, their substance is this, that the Allies are bound to "provide the necessary means for restoring the blessings of internal peace to the whole Peninsula." The duties of each member of the alliance are distinctly pointed out. France is to prevent succours of men, arms, or warlike stores from being sent across the Pyrenees to the insurgents. England has promised to furnish to her Catholic Majesty such supplies of arms and warlike stores as her Majesty may require, and further, to assist her, *if necessary*, with a naval force. The Queen of Portugal is pledged "to co-operate with her Catholic Majesty with such means as may be in her power, and in such mode and manner hereafter be agreed upon between their Majesties."

Thus the duties of France under the league are such as her Government is bound at once to perform. The passes of the Pyrenees should be occupied. The cordon of French troops should be so disposed, and if necessary so far strengthened, as to defeat every exertion on the part of the Carlists to send succours of any description to the rebels from the territory of France. We have no doubt that if these duties be honestly discharged, if the necessary measures be taken promptly for enforcing strict vigilance along the whole line of the frontier, no sacrifice on the part of France will become necessary beyond the due observance of the Treaty on that point. The second of the additional articles has been already fulfilled on our part, so far as the supplies of arms and warlike stores are concerned. No necessity has yet arisen for the employment of a British naval force in aid of the Queen, for her Majesty has no enemy on the sea. That part of the article was clearly meant to provide against the possibility of supplies being sent to the insurgents from Holland or the ports of the Baltic. Should any attempt be made to convey such supplies from any quarter to the north-western coast of Spain, it would be the duty of our Government to stop them; but this case has not arisen, nor is it likely to arise. Should the two Queens agree that the time has arrived when a Portuguese army ought to march into Spain, their Majesties are competent, under the Treaty, to accomplish that object; but by the Treaty the necessity of such a measure must be previously rendered apparent. The expense of such an armament would be trifling; but if incurred, it must, of course, be borne by Spain. Undoubtedly the main object of the alliance is to give security to the two Crowns of the Peninsula, and to preserve them in the enjoyment of peace; and we are free to admit that if the *secondary* means distinctly described in the Treaty for the attainment of these ends be not eventually found sufficient, it is left open to France and England to pursue, either separately or conjointly, such further measures as either or both may deem necessary, with a view to put down disturbance in the two kingdoms. From old associations and peculiar reciprocal ties, Portugal has strong claims upon our protection; but Portugal is safe. From motives of proximity it must be particularly annoying, and we may add expensive, to France, to have a civil war raging in her neighbourhood; and therefore we should not be at all surprised, certainly not grieved, to learn that, if such a measure should become *inevitable* her troops made a movement across the frontiers, in order to put an end to the contest by occupying the strong places now in possession of the insurgents. But any step of this kind, if taken at all, would be the result of the exercise of her own independent judgment. We have such confidence in her good faith, from her conduct under somewhat analogous circumstances in Greece, the Roman States, and Belgium, that we should look on without the slightest jealousy at a proceeding of that kind. We have no right to doubt that it would be conducted under the authority of a regular convention, which should prescribe the period of entry, the duration of possession, and the day of departure; and we need no guarantee to assure us, that any such convention would be acted upon with scrupulous fidelity by France.

But after a fair examination of all the circumstances which have come to our knowledge, with reference to the late events which have taken place in Spain, we declare our entire conviction to be, that no case has yet arisen which would justify the interference of England in the contest going on within the provinces of Biscay and Navarre, beyond that degree which is specified in the first part of the second additional article. Arms and ammunition we should continue to send when required. Further, on looking, a day or two ago, by mere accident, at the Foreign Enlistment Act, we observed that the Government has power, under that Act, to issue an Order in Council, giving permission to his Majesty's subjects to enrol themselves in the armies of a foreign state, if his Majesty should think fit. Many of our half-pay officers, and of our disbanded soldiers—many of the cadets of our best families, would gladly avail themselves of such an opportunity to engage in active service. Irish officers and soldiers would be, as they have always been, looked upon in Spain, from traditionary feelings of supposed kindred, of mutual attachment, and from similarity of religion, as brothers of Spaniards, and would at this moment be so received. Assuredly, then, the Government should hasten to give every facility of this kind. It will be a strong moral demonstration of our good wishes in favour of the Queen's cause, which, after all, stands in a position in every way superior to that of DON CARLOS at the present moment.

One other observation we must add, which, indeed, has been mentioned by several of our correspondents, viz., that the Spanish Government ought to have long since issued a declaration, recognising to their full extent the ancient and undoubted privileges of the Basque provinces. One of those privileges is exemption from taxation by any authority except their own municipal corporations. The usage has been for these bodies to agree upon a sum to be paid, not as a tax, but as a *tribute*, in the Oriental fashion, to the Sovereign. Why must custom-houses and whole tribes of officers of revenue be imposed upon the Basque people, who are willing to collect the revenue themselves, and to transmit it without any charge to the seat of government? Again, if they do not wish to be represented in the Chamber of Procuradores, why is it necessary to force upon them the elective franchise? They are a peculiar people, the *Welch* of the Peninsula, proud of their own laws, and of their unquestionable antiquity. They may be deemed vain, and wayward, and absurd in their notions, if they are to be judged by the standard of civilization; but surely the present is not the most expedient time for a violent attack upon their national prejudices, even although it were really meant for their regeneration.

The nature of the Ministerial measure of Corporation Reform will be stated this evening in the House of Commons, by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who will move for leave to introduce a Bill for effecting that reform. We believe that no legislative proposition, except the Reform Bills, ever excited so much interest and anxiety. The evils of the existing municipal system are notorious, and the most blind and dishonest Tories would alone think of palliating them. The tone of the "Conservative" Journals on this subject is exceedingly amusing. Heretofore the Tories, and their section of the Press, have been the unqualified apologists of corporate abuses. The Corporations, almost exclusively garrisoned by their political partisans, have been, till lately, zealously defended by the Tories; but discerning the impossibility of any longer contending for the immaculateness of our present municipal institutions, they now wish to contest with the Liberals the title to be termed the only Corporation Reformers. *The Standard* of last night assures us that the Whigs "will find the Conservatives a little too complying in this business." We do not doubt that the Tories will be placed in a very awkward position. If they oppose Corporation Reform, they at once destroy the illusion that they are willing Conformers to public opinion. On the other hand, if they support it, they sacrifice their most effective instruments of corruption and party power. When we use the term Corporation Reform, we assume that no plan can be effective or satisfactory to the country which does not depose the self-elected Corporators, and vest the municipal authority of the towns in periodically elective assemblies, based on a popular constituency. We ardently hope, that the gross anomalies of the existing system may be effectually and fully superseded by a uniform plan of local government—that the infinite variety of franchise may be reduced to one simple qualification, founded on the principle of representation co-extensive with municipal taxation—that the civil and criminal jurisdictions may be simple and uniform—that publicity and responsibility may be adequately secured, and the personal rights of freedom, so variously and injuriously acquired, terminated by the substitution of an electoral qualification which will transfer the municipal power of the towns from the hands of the needy and corrupt to those who, from character, capacity, and property, ought to govern the community. *The Standard* dwells, with much affectation, on the anxiety of the Tories to concede a *proper* measure of Corporation Reform, and if framed according to a Tory model, our Contemporary says, "we think we can promise it the cordial support of the whole Conservative party." Unfortunately, the country has never had the benefit of a scheme from the Tories, and any plan which meets their approval will doubtless be a deception practised on the nation. Before Lord GREY entered on office the Conservatives has always defended and upheld the Borough system. When they discovered the inevitable certainty of Parliamentary Reform, we were assured of the Tory anxiety to concede some measure of amendment of the representation. But, like many incorrigible sinners, they delayed repentance till it was too late. They kept their plan so long to themselves, that the opportunity for propounding it had passed; and so it has been, also, with regard to Corporation Reform. No one gives them credit for sincerity. We know that the Tories will oppose any Ministerial measure; all we wish is that Sir Robert Peel, may propose some substitute consistent with his own pretences. The country will then be enabled to judge between the Whigs and Tories. We have no fear, however, that the People will not approve of the measure of an honest Ministry; and, indeed, we can hardly conceive the possibility of its failure through any other means than its receiving the sinister support of the Tories. We have no fear of the ultimate success of Corporation Reform. The Tories passed the Scotch Burgh Bill, and they must lay aside all regard to consistency, if they contend that England, Wales, and Ireland should be satisfied with a measure of reform of a less effective description.

We copy from *The Courier* of last night a summary of the facts established on evidence in the Ipswich Election Committee on Wednesday last. The audacity with which the authority of the House of Commons was combated up to the last moment, demands from that branch of the Legislature the adoption of strong measures. If witnesses may be sent out of the country for the express purpose of preventing an Election Committee from obtaining evidence, and if Magistrates may withdraw a prisoner from the custody of an officer served with a Speaker's warrant, and order him into the custody of an inferior officer to defeat the warrant, the authority of the House of Commons will become an object of contempt throughout the country. The House, in justice to itself, must cause to be prosecuted criminally all the parties concerned in removing the witnesses out of the county; and the Norwich Magistrates, who, with views which no one can be at a loss to understand, endeavoured to transfer Pilgrim from the custody of Barnes to that of an inferior officer. We are not sorry that this specimen of the mode of administering justice in Corporations has been afforded on the eve of the introduction of the great measure of Lord John Russell. They who would shut their eyes to such proceedings must be prepared to defend every enormity perpetrated in the name of justice. Indeed, the very idea of justice must have been obliterated before men could think of embarking in such shameless proceedings as have been disclosed in this Ipswich Committee. The House of Commons must read to the guilty parties a severe lesson.

We have received a letter from Mr. Cozzens complaining of a statement in *The Chronicle* of the 30th of May, "that the actions brought against individuals for bribery at the last assizes at *Norwich*, failed, not for want of complete proof, but because the business ended in a *base and sordid compromise*." Mr. Cozzens says he consented to the compromise by the advice of the most judicious Reformers of Norwich, in order not to excite feelings which ought to be suppressed, and not to ruin the parties. That the Reformers who advised this course were judicious, may be doubted; but that Mr. Cozens consulted his own quiet in adopting it, is probable enough. If the parties, to whose venality Sir James Scarlett and Lord Stormont owed their election, had been tried and convicted, the effect produced by the exposure and conviction would in all probability have struck a blow at the system of corruption which would have been felt at the late election. The consequence of the compromise has been that bribery is now practised with as much impunity as ever at Norwich, and that two Tories now represent that very corrupt city. We are therefore of opinion, that though Mr. Cozens may not have acted from sordid motives, he greatly injured the cause of Reform by compromising the actions against the party guilty of bribery in 1832. Lord Abinger is probably not dissatisfied with the result.

Sir Frederick Roe has been sent down to Wolverhampton by Lord John Russell to investigate all matters connected with the recent transaction at that place. His inquiry was to commence this morning.

We call the attention of our readers to a very masterly article in another part of *The Chronicle*, exhibiting the process by which *The Times* has veered about from one extreme to another on the question of the Irish Church. It is hardly necessary to observe that this article on the Irish Church is properly the sequel to one in *The Chronicle* of Friday last, in which the progress of the revolution in the politics of *The Times* from Ultra Liberalism to Ultra Toryism was traced in an equally able manner.

By the Paris papers of the 3d inst, which arrived last night, we learn that the Court of Peers at a late hour on Tuesday, declared nine persons guilty of a libel offensive to the State. They are Bichat and Jaffrenou, editors of the *Tribune* and *Réformateur*; Michel and Trelat, the avowed and real authors of the letter; Reynaud, editor of the *Revue Enciclopédique*; and Gervais, who denied having had any thing to do with letter, but who uttered this denial in terms savouring of irritation. Of what crime these two latter gentlemen are guilty, or by what law they are brought in liable to a heavy fine to three years' imprisonment, is completely beyond the capacity of any legislator, to find out. We must refer to our correspondent's letter on this head. Finally Messrs. Thiais and Bernaud who were present, and who refused to answer, as well as M. Audry de Puyraveau, who refused to attend, are found guilty of the same crime, and punishable by the same law.

The Chamber, on Wednesday rejected a proposition for allowing 350,000l to the Lyonnese sufferers.

There is nothing new from Spain. There are reports of the French Government's sending or allowing their foreign legions at present serving in Algiers and elsewhere to pass to the service of the Queen Regent of Spain. Nothing however, can be as yet decided on such points.

We have received a letter from our private correspondent at Carlsruhe, dated 29th ult. which mentions that on the day preceding, M. M. de Boeckh, Finance Minister, had menaced the Chamber with a dissolution in case the Treaty of accession to the Commercial Union was rejected. There was the greatest fermentation throughout the entire Duchy. The northern portion of it is somewhat inclined to the Commercial Union but the inhabitants of the more southern portion, under the influence of Rotteck, had got up and sent a number of petitions against the adhesion. And it was generally believed that the Chamber, irritated at the suppression of M. Retteck's late speech and motion, would reject the treaty without regarding or even discussing its advantages.

THE SPECTATOR,—JUNE 6.

Last night, the long expected scheme of Municipal Reform was introduced to the House of Commons, by Lord John Russell. It will be seen from the following summary of the main provisions, that it is a large and comprehensive measure, based on sound principles, and exceedingly popular in its bearings.

One hundred and eighty-three cities and boroughs in England and Wales, comprising upwards of two millions of inhabitants, will fall under the operation of this bill. It is proposed to repeal all acts, charters, and customs inconsistent with the provisions of the bill; and to erect in each of the 183 cities and boroughs a new municipality, to consist of a Mayor and Burgesses. Permanent residence for three years and the payment of three years' rates for any tenement or the sole qualifications for a burgess. Speaking generally, therefore, it may be said that all who pay municipal taxes however small their amount, will by this bill gain municipal privileges. The most important of these privileges will be the right to vote for members of a Town-Council, or Local Parliament. The Town-Council is to be elected for three years, one-third of the members to go out annually, and their places to be supplied by the constituent body. The Mayor is to be elected annually by the Council. The powers and duties of the Town-Council will be very extensive. They will appoint town-clerks, treasurers, other officers; control absolutely the expenditure of the corporate funds of every discription; have the management of the police and licensing of public-houses; and nominate Justices of the Peace, subject to the confirmation of the Crown. The Mayor is to be a Justice of the Peace for the county as well as town. A Recorder will be appointed by the King, and Quarter-sessions established, in those places where the Town-Council think it desirable, and are willing to pay the expenses; but in those only. All the exclusive rights of trading, peculiar privileges of certain companies, &c. are to be utterly abolished. The boundaries of the cities and boroughs are to extend to a distance of seven miles, and be generally similar to those of towns electing Members under the Reform Act. For a more minute detail of the provisions of the bill, we refer to Lord John Russell's opening speech.

It will not be easy to over-estimate the value and importance of this measure. Ministers have aimed a deadly blow at the system of local corruption and misgovernment which has demoralized the land. For irresponsible self-election, a system of popular control is substituted. Profligate corporators will no longer be permitted to waste public and charitable funds in debauchery, or the bribing of voters. The squirearchy will be deprived of their great handle of oppression, the licensing of ale-houses; and the sphere of their jurisdiction as Justices of the Peace will be materially curtailed by the intrusion of the Justices appointed by the Town Council, whose powers will extend seven miles into the country in all directions. Town-clerks will no longer be nominated by noble patrons of boroughs, to do their dirty work, and keep up their election influence: it will be the people's own fault if they be not honest and faithful municipal officers. In short, the measure is essentially popular: it makes representation co-extensive with taxation, cuts down aristocratical and squirearchical authority, and insures good local government, by establishing direct popular control over the governing body. We therefore call upon the enemies of corruption and the friends of political improvement to give this measure their energetic support. It is indeed worthy of support; and we may rest assured that the utmost exertions of the Reformers will be required to carry it in its integrity. Its consequences will be well enough understood by the Tories to warrant their cordial hatred.

Sir Robert Peel was too cautious last night to speak *out* on the subject. He is aware that the bill will delight and animate the nation: and it does not suit his present tactics to say that he opposes such a measure. He therefore only hinted at faults of detail, pretended to see grave difficulties where none of any moment exist, and reserved his opinion on every point of importance. The Reformers will not be cheated into false security by Sir Robert's present smoothness. The most important provisions of the bill are those which confer the right of voting for members of the Town-Council on *all* permanent householders; and those which secure to the constituent body, by *annual elections*, an efficient control over the management of their own affairs: and on these parts of the measure Sir Robert Peel gives no decided opinion, but insinuates objections to them. To what forms the pith and chief value of the bill, he is hostile. The people will care little about the minor alterations or improvements which he suggests; but if he or his party attempt to mutilate the essential features of the measure, then the national spirit will we doubt not, be effectually roused to resistance.

Several other subjects of interest have been discussed in Parliament during the week.

Mr. Cayley persisted, on Monday, in his motion for a Committee on Agricultural Distress and the Currency. Mr. Cayley very fully confirmed our estimate of the demands of the farmer. He declared that he was of the same opinion now as in 1832, when he told the Committee on Agricultural Distress, that unless the price of wheat rose to above 60s. the quarter, rents must be reduced 25 per cent. According to the landed gentlemen, among whom Mr. Cayley is one of the most honest and intelligent, it is necessary for their salvation from ruin that wheat should be raised 20s. a quarter *by some* means; and as high corn-duties will not bring this to pass, they have recourse to tampering with the currency. Thus, Mr. Cayley would produce a depreciation by substituting a silver for a gold standard. According to Mr. Cay, this would only effect the relative values of gold and silver coin to the extent of fourpence on the sovereign. According to Mr. Poulett Thomson, the effect of the alteration would be very doubtful, and variable; and Lord Ashburton, it seems, has expressed the same opinion. The panacea for landed ailments has not yet, then, been discovered. It is worthy of remark, that nothing was said of reducing rents, except with reference to the distress which the reduction would bring upon the heavily-encumbered landowner: there was little cant about the sufferings of the farmer on this occasion. Sir Robert Peel stoutly defended the bill of 1819, and denied that its consequences were so disastrous; he also declared, that if there was to be a depreciation, it would be wiser at once to fix its amount, and make the sovereign a legal tender at 25s. Mr. Richards sagaciously justified the depreciation of the currency, by a reference to the gambling of stock-jobbers, and the operations of the Bank of England. In the same way, any piece of folly or iniquity may have an apology. Of course the House laughed at Mr. Richards; who contrived, even on this subject, to vent some of his renegade spite upon the Ministry. Mr. Cayley's motion was rejected by a majority of 216; and we hope that there will be no more unprofitable discussions on this interminable subject during the session.

The Country.

The candidates for South Staffordshire were nominated on Saturday; when the show of hands was in favour of Colonel Anson. The polling commenced on Tuesday; and at the close on that day, the numbers were for Goodricke, 1550; Anson, 1377. The next day's polling increased Goodricke's majority; and the final numbers at the different polling-places were—

	Goodricke.	Anson.
Litchfield	224 ..	159
Walsall	511 ..	572
Wolverhampton	367 ..	327
King's Winford	274 ...	173
Penkridge	364 ..	321
	1740	1552

Majority for Goodricke 188

The election did not pass off without bloodshed. There was a serious conflict between the townspeople at Wolverhampton and the military at the close of the poll on the second day. The following facts are collected from evidence given before Colonel Anson's Committee, who the next day inquired on the spot into the circumstances, and forwarded the statements they received to the Home Secretary.

It appears that, about four o'clock on Wednesday, a large crowd collected in front of the Swan Inn, in Wolverhampton, which was the head-quarters of Sir Francis Goodricke. There was shouting and hooting, and some panes of glass were broken. A number of gentlemen composing Sir Francis Goodricke's Committee, appeared at the windows and on the balcony of the Swan. This irritated the people very much. Application was made to the High Constable to call in the military to disperse the crowd, but he refused. The Reverend Mr. Clare then read the Riot Act from the balcony; but the crowd did not disperse. Several respectable witnesses declare, that though there was a good deal of excitement, there was no rioting. After the Riot Act had been read, a detachment of the First Dragoons, who had been stationed in the town, were ordered (it does not appear exactly by whom) to charge the multitude; which they did with drawn swords. They rushed on with such violence, that two of the horses fell with the riders. The people ran to the churchyard, the gates of which were too narrow for the horses to enter; so the dragoons rode up to the gates, two or three at a time, and fired, and then turned round, while others came up in the same manner. The people seem to have been hunted through the streets. One of the witnesses said—

"I heard the door of a yard open and shut again. I heard a soldier say 'There's a nest of d—d scoundrels here; we will fire through the door.' He spoke to five or six other soldiers on horseback, who drew up on the opposite side of the street. He said something. I observed them deliberately sheath their sabres, and handle their fire-arms. Conceiving from the manner that they were going to fire, I said 'There has been no breach of the peace committed here; fire at your peril.' One of the soldiers (the same who beat the man) said, 'There's a nest of scoundrels in the yard we will unkennel them,' or something to that effect. I then told him to fire at his peril: and they put up their swords, and went off. Two of the soldiers came back, and one said, 'I have a good mind to fire through that door yet.'"

Another witness states, that he saw brandy and water given to a dragoon, by one of Goodricke's partizans, in the Market-place. Another, a woman, said that dragoon took deliberate aim, and fired through her house-door. This was about ten o'clock. It is said that no person was killed; but several persons were severely wounded. Of course the Goodricke party will assert that the mob was very outrageous. Whether that was the case or not, will soon appear. But at the time we write (Friday evening), it is impossible to know all the circumstances accurately.—*Spectator.*

THE STAFFORDSHIRE ELECTION.

The result of the contest in Staffordshire should be taken by the Reformers as a warning of the necessity of timely preparation for the next election. There was no good reason why the loss of a seat for that county should have been risked until after the approaching registration; for, surely Mr. Littleton might have waited a few weeks longer for his peerage, after having waited for it so many years. But the fact we believe to be, that Mr. Littleton and his Whig associates had no idea that they ran any risk of a defeat in Staffordshire. It was a long time since any opposition had been offered to the two old Members; and it was concluded that opposition to any candidate supported by the same influence would be unavailing. It is to this ill-founded, overweening confidence, that in this, as so many other instances, the Reformers must in the first place ascribe their defeat.

But after it was ascertained that a strenuous opposition would be raised against Colonel Anson, was due diligence used to secure his return? We have been informed that this was not by any means the case. On the contrary, the loose, imperfect canvass of the Liberals, afforded a discreditable contrast with the close, persevering, and searching effort of their antagonists. It is a common and almost dangerous fault with even the active men of the Liberal party, to rely too much on the presumed Liberal feeling of a district or town. It is too often supposed that a cursory canvass will suffice for such places, and that the public-spirit of the inhabitants will do the rest. But even if the spirit of the country had been raised to a high pitch, the mismanagement of the Liberal candidate, or his leading supporters, was so gross, that he must have been defeated. Will it be believed, that Colonel Anson actually employed *Tory agents to conduct his election*? He did; and was betrayed—sold by them. How could he have expected different treatment? These men purposely avoided canvassing Liberal electors. They receive the money of Colonel Anson and his supporters, but they did the work of Sir Francis Goodricke.

The mode of proceeding in the West Riding of Yorkshire was as different as the result of the contest. There the whole district was diligently explored by faithful agents. Those votes only were calculated on which were positively and personally promised. Out of 9400 promises, upwards of 9000 were kept on the days of polling. In Doncaster and the vicinity, Lord Morpeth's Committee had 506 promises and Lord Morpeth received 506 votes. Can Colonel Anson's agents—his honest ones, we mean—make such a showing as this, or any thing approaching to it, even in their strongest districts of Litchfield, Wolverhampton, and Walsall? Did they not, on the contrary, *calculate* on many hundred votes which were never given, or even promised? Unless there is a considerable majority on the canvass-books of positive personal promises from men who are *believed* to be willing to keep them, or can be compelled to fulfil them, there cannot be the least chance of success. Accidents invariably tend to diminish the number of votes at the poll.

We are very far indeed from undervaluing the influence of public feeling when once it is roused in behalf of a popular candidate. But it only happens two or three times in a century that a whole nation is excited on any political question; and it required that extraordinary excitement to carry the Reform Bill. Besides, there is little doubt that a large proportion of those who aided the Whigs in carrying that measure, fully expected to be protected at future elections, by the Ballot and other measures, from the vengeance of their landlords. The Whigs suffered their day of triumph and power, in this respect at least, to pass away unimproved; and they now find the consequence of that blunder in tactics to be disastrous in the extreme. Many thousands of votes, who risked everything for the great measure of Reform, now think of their wives and families, and support their Tory landlords. And yet the Whig leaders refuse the Ballot? How *can* they expect the constituencies to put their private interest and comfort into jeopardy, for men who will not give up a prejudice or an antipathy to secure their friends and supporters from oppression?

Our object in these remarks is not to engender or countenance despondency. There is no ground whatever for despondency, if the Liberal unite together, and act with energy and discretion. We shall never gain the Ballot by any other means. Let it be remembered that reliance cannot again be placed to the same extent as in the struggle for Reform on the independent spirit of the middle classes. We must call into action the power of discipline and organization. The real state of constituencies must be ascertained. The whole country must be *districted* and canvassed *thoroughly*. Our weak points must be discovered and fortified. Many, which now seem strong, will be found to be rotten. We must take a leaf out of Mr. William Holmes's book, and profit by the experience of the Carlton Club.

The new Reform Association may do a vast deal of service in this way. Measures must be taken with the view to a protracted contest. The real struggle is only beginning. The Government also may use the power they possess in strengthening their allies and crippling their enemies. Much may be done in a few months. Ministers ought to have hearty, *selfish* supporters if you like, in every part of the country. Only let us put forth our full force. Let the Reformers aid the Government, and Government aid the Reformers, the result of the next general election will be very different from last.

TORY SYSTEM OF ELECTIONEERING.

To do the Tories justice, bribery and intimidation, calumny and lies, are not the *only* weapons with which they fight the Liberals. They bring into play the fair influence of activity and organization. Not content with the employment of paid and volunteer agents during the actual canvass and the election, they concert plans of operation, and organize district committees, for months previously to an expected dissolution. Thus it appears, that an able electioneering agent, whose services have been most effective in the city of London, has been engaged by the Tories to put in motion some machinery for ousting Liberal members in the North of England. He was employed in Staffordshire at the late contest; and so admirably did his plans work there, that he has been sent to Northumberland and Durham to see what can be done towards ousting Lord Howick and his brother Whigs in those counties. His Lordship had better be on the alert, unless he is desirous of taking refuge next autumn in Morpeth or Caine. The Tories have not forgiven the rather uncivil manner in which he threw them overboard on the Church question.

The *Hertford Reformer* furnishes us with a brief description of the Tory tactics which in Staffordshire secured the election of the unpopular Sir Francis Goodricke.

"The whole country was mapped out into small districts, with a district committee for each, acting under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Holmes, and an election agent of distinguished talent, retained, and sent down for the purpose by the Conservative Club. Every voter was numbered, and entered upon a register opened for the purpose, with a description of his qualification, name of the committee, and district, to which he belonged; and before he went up to the poll, the man was furnished with a card recapitulating all these particulars, and providing him at the same time, with an answer to every question that could by possibility be asked. We have one of these cards before us, of which we give a fac-simile, as we think it may furnish our own local associations with some useful hints.

REGISTER—No [1583]
Name..... [*Frederick Smith.*]
Qualification..... [*Freehold Land &c.*]
IF YOU ARE ASKED,
Are you the person whose name appears on the Register? } *Answer*—I AM.
Have you voted before at this Election? } *Answer*—NO.
Do you possess the same Qualification? } *Answer*—I DO.
Whom do you vote for *Answer*—GOODRICKE!!

Your Polling booth is at..... [*Litchfield*]
The Committee for that District sits at..... } [*The Swan Hotel*]

This, as they say in the City, "looks like business." And this system, or something very like it, is in operation in numerous counties and towns. We are acquainted with one of the latter, in which there is a Tory agent for every two or three streets. His duty is to keep a register of each inhabitant, with particulars of his circumstances, occupation, politics, the name of his landlord, and his principal customers or employers. When a canvass is commenced, these men bring their books to the principal agent; who is thus put into possession of a mass of information, which he well knows how to turn to account. When parties approach towards an equality, this timely preparation insures success at a comparatively slight cost.

Now, without the use of so thorough a system of espionage, much might be done by the Liberals to counteract the Tory activity. Our canvass-books might be as accurately and fully compiled as those of the adversary, and our actual strength or weakness as certainly known. The Liberals, by the aid of the districting system and small subscriptions, might openly counterwork the covert agency and plotting of the Tories. They have the vast advantage of possessing the sympathy of the masses. It is not to the base and sordid feelings and interests that they are forced invariably to appeal.

Assuredly the time for exertion has arrived. The period for closing the session of Parliament is not far distant. We are not safe from a Tory Ministry for an hour after the Prorogation speech has been delivered from the Throne,—unless we have convinced the Tories, by our energy in preparing for the next election, that it is out of their power to obtain a majority in a new House of Commons.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON AFFRAY.

Mr. THORNELY, on Monday, called the attention of the Government and the House of Commons, to the conduct of the Magistrates and Military at Wolverhampton, on Wednesday the 27th of May. He read extracts from several letters, containing nearly the same account of the circumstances as was published in the *Spectator* last week; and went on to say—

"I cannot imagine upon what ground the military were introduced into Wolverhampton; and I think their conduct requires the earliest and the strictest investigation. I do not know by what right they fired upon this occasion; and I should be glad to hear from some member of the Government, or from the Law officers of the Crown, whether soldiers are authorized by law to fire upon the people? I believe that they are not; but I should like to have that point decided. I do not know whether any inquiry has been yet instituted; but as an humble individual, I beg to say that nothing will, or ought, to satisfy the country, but the fullest and most impartial examination into the whole transaction. Government ought to send down some confidential agent to Wolverhampton to investigate the matter; and I beg to ask whether such is the intention of the noble Secretary."

Lord JOHN RUSSELL ex remely regretted the painful and distressing occurrence at Wolverhampton. He had received a statement similar to that read by Mr. Thornely, from Mr. Roefe, a Dissenting minister at Wolverhampton; and had immediately called upon the Magistrates for a full account of what had taken place; and he also communicated with Lord Hill in order that the conduct of the military might be inquired into. He objected to send down any one to make inquiry, as Mr. Thornely suggested—

"The adoption of such a course would be liable to very great objection, inasmuch as the agent could only take the voluntary depositions of any person who might come before him; he would not be authorized to make any legal inquiry into the transactions; and thus the Government, after the inquiry had proceeded to a certain extent, might have no authority or power to carry it further. All I can say is, that every account of this melancholy transaction which has been forwarded to my office shall be laid before the House. For my own part, I am only anxious that the fullest inquiry should take place into the transaction. If any further inquiry should be necessary, after the statements of the different parties have been received, I can only express my wish that it should be one of a strictly impartial description."

Lord John dwelt upon the difficulty of getting at the truth by *exparte* statements—

"I will mention, in corroboration of this assertion, that in the account transmitted to me by Mr. Roefe, it was stated that the soldiers had furiously charged the people in the market-place, and that in turning a corner one of the horses fell, and was killed. The account from the other side was, that the horse had been struck by a stone, and that he died in consequence of the blow. It now appears by the deposition of the veterinary surgeon who examined the animal, that he died of a wound inflicted by some sharp instrument, which had penetrated to the heart."

Mr. Villiers had received statements similar to those of Mr. Thornely, and was not at all satisfied by the counter-statements.

He contended, that the particular circumstances which led to the proclamation of the riot required explanation. There were also facts connected with the conduct of the military, that did require some inquiry to be made: for instance, he did not hear it contradicted that the soldiers distributed themselves in parties of two and three over the town, and acted upon their own discretion, and that they had not only dispersed the people, but had actually fired at them when in act of flight. He would wish to learn from any military Member of this House if this was in accordance with military discipline or military practice upon such occasions. If it was irregular, he begged to assure the House, that such things were alleged against the soldiers; and if it was denied, he thought that it afforded a substantial ground for granting the inquiry suggested by his colleague Mr. Thornely; and he should strongly urge upon his Majesty's Government, that they should forwith commission some person or persons in whom they could place confidence, and on whom the public could depend, to proceed to the town of Wolverhampton and collect the truth. There were three parties implicated in this matter—the Magistracy, the Military, and the People; and it was clear that a fair and full investigation would not be expected from the violent partisans of them. It became the Government, therefore, to select some fit and proper persons for this business.

Mr. Forster defended the conduct of the Magistrates and the Military; and read a copy of the statement transmitted by two of the Magistrates, the Reverend Mr. Clare, and Mr. Hill to the Home Secretary. In the statement the conduct of the mob was described as being outrageous.

"We beg to state, (said these gentlemen) that during the whole of the last day of the poll, the conduct of the multitudes of people assembled in the streets was very violent; many respectable individuals were rolled in the mud, and assailed with mud and stones, and some seriously injured; and we received repeated applications to send for a military force; as, of about forty or fifty special constables who had been sworn in, and were all that could be procured at the time, some did not act, and the rest were completely overpowered."

Before the Riot Act was read, Mr. Clare in vain endeavoured to persuade the populace to disperse; and he himself was struck by a stone when reading the Riot Act from the window of the Swan Inn—

The soldiers were then called out, and the mob commenced a furious attack upon them. A street near the Market-place was barricaded with two carts and an iron chain; many of the soldiers were struck with stones; and one horse was stabbed in the side, and fell down dead, while standing still, which is necessary to be stated, because it has been asserted that the horse fell while charging; the undersigned Mr. Clare saw him fall.....It was not until after the death of the horse that the soldiers were directed to fire; and the mob still persisted in their attacks, at times retreating to the churchyard close to the Market-place, to which the soldiers, could not for some time get access, and advancing again. Mr. Hill, who was sent for, and arrived at about eleven, states, that many discharges of fire-arms were heard by himself and others in different parts of the town, when all the soldiers were assembled in the Market-place; but whether ball was fired by the mob, he does not know; neither is he aware of any of the soldiers having been fired at that night.

The Magistrates also declared, that Mr. Roofe's statement was very much at variance with the truth; that the soldiers behaved admirably, with the exception of one who was drunk and placed under confinement in the early part of the evening; and that it had been ascertained that a bullet, which had been fired at a house in Queen Street, was too large to have been fired from a soldier's carbine.

Sir John Wrottesley insisted on the necessity of an immediate and an impartial inquiry. He must tell Lord John Russell, that the course he intended to pursue was highly unsatisfactory. It was of the utmost importance that Government should institute an inquiry into this affair.

All he asked for was investigation. If it were true that an officer had allowed his men, under feelings of strong excitement and irritation, to separate into small parties, and provided with ammunition into different streets, where they were not under his immediate superintendence, he grossly misconducted himself, and was guilty of a dereliction of duty. Sir John spoke in the presence of several officers, and he ventured to say that not one of them would contradict the opinion he had just expressed. He recollected one case perfectly well, in which he, as a Magistrate, had considered it necessary to call in the aid of a troop of light dragoons, who were quartered near. He saw that it was highly desirable not to leave a particular place unguarded, and he begged the officer to allow a mere patrol to accompany him to examine the state of the spot. His reply was, as he thought, a most proper one. "Sir," said the officer, "my orders are, not to allow my men to seperate. So long as they are under my personal superintendence, I can be responsible for them; but the moment they separate, the control I possess over their actions is gone." He thought this the conduct of a prudent and discreet officer; and he mentioned the circumstance now in support of his view of the case. All he wanted was investigation, and immediate investigation. He should not be satisfied with the investigation of a military officer alone. If what he had heard were true, the investigation of a military officer alone was considered by no means satisfactory. He advocated immediate and searching inquiry because he was decidedly of opinion, that in the present case there were good grounds for demanding it.

Lord John Russell then said—

"My only objection to the inquiry proposed was, that a person sent down by Government to forward an inquiry on the spot could have no proper authority to compel persons to come before him other than those who were willing to appear and give their evidence voluntarily. Still if, as my honourable friend says, an inquiry of that nature would be more likely to afford satisfaction to the public than any other; I can have no hesitation in acceding to his suggestion; and am therefore ready to adopt that course."

Mr. O'Connell—"Whoever is sent down, can be armed with a commission of the peace for the country."

Sir Henry Hardinge said, it appeared, that in the opinion of every one present, the conduct of the military had been admirable; and he would ask Lord John Russell, whether in any official reports that had been received their conduct had been differently represented?

Lord John Russell replied, that the conduct of the military had been described by the Magistrates and the High Constable as marked by the utmost forbearance.

Mr. Scholefield read some letters he had received from persons who were eye-witnesses of what had occurred, and who were perfectly trustworthy,—very much to the same effect as appeared in our last week's paper. He referred to a remark of Mr. Forster, who had spoken of the population of Wolverhampton as a "peculiar one," and maintained that the electors were a most estimable body of men, peaceable and intelligent.

Mr. Forster said, that he had made no remark about the *electors*.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD continued—

He was quite aware that gentlemen entertaining the honourable Member's political opinions endeavoured to create a distinction between the *electors* and *people*. In his judgment, the non-electors were as good as the electors. He was sure the non-electors of Birmingham were as excellent a set of men as any in that House. The case of Bristol had been referred to, in which the military had done too little. Let them remember the case at Manchester, where the yeomanry had done too much—even where there was no resistance on the part of the populace. At all events, he felt quite certain that it would be a most dangerous course to allow the military to be lightly called out at contested elections, by men whose opinions were not on the popular side. Let the House and the people remember, that very few men of Liberal opinions were in the commission of the peace in this country. If clergymen would voluntarily come forward to read the Riot Act, they must expect to find strong feelings excited even against their cloth. Why need they voluntarily enter into situations which few men would be forced into without shuddering? Why need they come forward to display their Christian charity, by ordering the soldiers to fire upon an unarmed multitude.

Mr. FORSTER said, the peculiarity of the Wolverhampton population was, that it consisted principally of colliers and persons engaged in iron-works.

Mr. HUME urged Ministers to sift this matter thoroughly.

It was an unfortunate circumstance, but nevertheless it was true, that whether in Ireland, as in the case of Rathcormac, or in this case, there never was an instance in which mischief was done by violence to the people without a clergyman being concerned in it. He hoped that his Majesty's Ministers would take care that no more clergymen should be appointed to the Magistracy. If it was the wish of his Majesty's Government to support the character of the Church, they ought to remove all clergymen from the commission of the peace. He knew no circumstance which would tend more to raise the character of the Church in the eyes of the People than such a removal. In every instance in which the clergy interfered at Civil Magistrates, even if their interference was itself perfectly right, it had a bad effect.

After some remarks from Mr. Charlton against, and Major Beauclerk in favour of the proposed Government inquiry, the discussion stopped.

THE TIMES.—JUNE 5.

In the House of Lords last night the business transacted was confined to the presentation of petitions. In the House of Commons little more was done, the House having been counted out on Mr. BISH's very strange motion for an address to the Crown that Parliament may be occasionally held in Ireland.

Lord PALMERSTON's address to Mr. KENNEDY's constituents at Tiverton, of whom his Lordship has procured the reversion, after it had been offered to Sir R. PEEL's Government, and *refused*—his Lordship's address, we say, was a character

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teristic one. It was a puff throughout, of whom and what we need not specify. After a catologue, nearly as well blazoned as any ever got up by a fashionable auctioneer, of what had been done by the Whigs—of modern date, Lord PALMERSTON the noble Lord wheels round upon t'other tack, and treats us to the demerit of the Tories. He describes the Ministers who came into office last November as a set of persons "who during "the "*whole period of their political existence* had "resisted every improvement." Now there is something in this of more than common-place assurance. Who are the "persons" alluded to by Lord PALMERSTON? The very men—the very party—with whom Lord PALMERSTON, until his last cruise with the Whigs, had been a shipmate all "*his* political existence," with whom he had engaged himself, under whom he had served, all whose most Tory measures, during 15 or 16 years, he had voted for and defended, though not permitted to conduct them, for it was late only "in his political" existence" that he had been received into any Cabinet; and this omnibus Lord comes forward to abuse the Peel Government as enemies to all improvement, because so long as he had himself been one of them improvement of any kind had no doubt been found impracticable. But his Lordships' memory failing him, he falls back on his inventive faculty, and tells us that the principle of the Peel Cabinet from the starting-post was "*men*, not measures." Where is his Lordship's authority for *this*? It is pure fiction. The first principle of Sir R. PEEL'S Administration—that on which they claimed the support of the people, and on which we gave them our own humble advocacy—was "measures *not* men;" *that is to say, measures the end—and* men, no more than *the instruments*;—a ground of support for which we were assailed with furious virulence by the retainers of *that* coterie to which Lord Palmerston now belongs, and, as may not be quite new *to* the noble Viscount, *some of its members* also. Then as for *the* signal beating which *the* Conservatives have yet suffered in *the* present Parliament from the power—the combined power—of Whigs and Revolutions, we guess that the noble Lord must mend his hand, and his colleagues recruit their ranks a little, or some more such victories estimated by numbers only, will leave him and them small room for triumph. The motion of this evening of Lord J. RUSSELL is meant, we all know, as a *pis aller* on the part of the Whigs. Well, as Lord PALMERSTON boasts that the Conservatives have been beaten, it seems they must be beaten somewhat better, or the thing won't do. There must be a dissolution, and to make a dissolution palatable, there must first be a quarrel brewed between the Conservatives and the people. So the Whigs have hit upon a wise expedient. They are to broach a Corporate Reform; but they are said to be ransacking all Bedlam for something so extravagant, that no sane House of Commons, with English history before its eyes, can entertain the monster for a moment. Then what comes next? Why *dissolve*, to be sure! on the speculation that the constituency must be mad, even if Parliament be not so. But such a bargain may require more than one word to clinch it, and as the Whigs know as well as we do, that neither in nor out of Parliament any considerable number of persons will be found to object to a liberal reform of all that is amiss in corporations, and to the absolute extirpation of all corporate abuses, we are quite sure the game which their friends declare they are about to play will not prove a winning game for them. We shall see what the night brings forth.

Our readers are aware of the pains which have been taken by a slanderous morning paper to misrepresent the motives as well as the consequences of Lord ELIOT'S mission to the north of Spain, undertaken by authority of the Duke of WELLINGTON. Some absurd and puerile attempts of the low Radicals of Madrid to vilify the character of that whole transaction were taken for a text by their worthy brethren here, and the most humane, conscientious, and successful effort that ever proceeded from any Government, to stop the effusion of Christian blood, and to mitigate the horrors of civil war, has thus been defamed and stigmatized by a base faction, for the promotion of its own malignant ends, of which the first and last, and in its eyes the most invaluable, was, and is, and ever will be, to hold up the most illustrious Englishmen of our generation to the hatred of that people to whose national aggrandizement the best years of his laborious and brilliant life have been devoted.

Over and over it has been asserted that the design of the Duke of WELLINGTON was under the mask of neutrality, or even of good will towards the Queen, to administer by insidious means some indirect advantage to the Carlists, which they could not otherwise have obtained.

It was made a topic of grave reproach to the Duke of WELLINGTON that he had negotiated with and mediated between, the chiefs of the Queen's and of the Carlist troops, as if they were on a perfectly equal footing, that the mere signature of a compact wherein ZUMALACARREGUI annexed to his own name his description as "General commanding the army," which army all the world knew that he *did* command, implied the acknowledgment on the part of the Queen's Commander, of a title in him the Carlist General, and of a substantive existence in the pretensions of his master, which lowered the dignity, weakened the moral force, of the Constitutional Government, and produced a sinister reaction of the public mind. Such have been the colours in which the systematic libellers to whom we are alluding daily portrayed the schemes of the Duke of WELLINGTON for the alleged overthrow of the cause of Queen ISABELLA.

We now, therefore, insert an abridgment of an article in the *Abeja* of Madrid, signed "LUIS FERNANDES DE CORDOBA," and exhibiting at once a history and character of the Duke of Wellington's late policy with regard to Constitutional Spain, from the whole of which, if we are not mistaken, will be deduced a somewhat more correct notion of the principles of the late Foreign Secretary—of his unblemished honour and good faith, and of his unfeigned anxiety to follow up the Spanish object declared in the treaty of quadruple alliance—viz., the establishment of the constitutional dominion of Queen ISABELLA by such means as were there agreed upon, than from any spiteful and calumnious aspersions of the active London press.

It appears that one of the purposes of the Duke was to undeceive the Spanish Carlists in their absurd expectation that a Conservative Ministry would violate express engagements and the public interests for the sake of restoring absolute Government in Spain. From the first, therefore, the Duke of WELLINGTON gave the most frank and cordial support to the young Queen's cause. We have it very plainly announced by M. CORDOBA, that the Duke *did* assist the Queen's Government with supplies of arms, ammunition, &c.; but he asks, and reasonably, "What Government, except that of which the "Duke directed the foreign policy, could with "equal authority have sent a commissioner to "the Pretender, for the purpose of declaring to him, (or we may add, with any hope of convincing him) "in the name of England and *of the Powers* "of Europe," that he never would be acknowledged King of Spain, "and that the civil war which he maintains so obstinately could "result not otherwise than in a useless effusion "of blood?' Since, therefore, the private feelings of the Northern Courts of Europe might be in favour of DON CARLOS and that their contributions of money might have helped to keep alive the civil contest and the hopes of the Pretender, the Duke of WELLINGTON'S assurances of support to the Royal cause, and of an abstinence from all open recognition of DON CARLOS by the Northern Powers, constituted in fact the most solid and precious succour which this country could have afforded.

With regard to the negotiation of Lord ELIOT, and the mutual "stipulation" (for that is the name given to the instrument) which was signed by the hostile chiefs, we refer to the Spanish article for proof of the manner in which that compact has been distorted by some of the loose fish among our London contemporaries, from the iniquitous desire to heap odium on the name of the Duke of Wellington. We leave these libellers in M. CARDOBA'S hands.

In another part of our impression of this day will be found a notice of a measure which, though of extreme public importance, certain parties are speculating upon smuggling through Parliament as a *private* bill, rejoices in a title which the most ingenious puffers of quackeries—from cream for boots-tops, up to cosmetics and curling fluids—will die with envy when they read, namely—"*The Metropolis Pure Soft Spring Water Company*." The epithet "*soft*," however, we take to be misplaced. If we are not very much mistaken, the event will prove that the company, not the water, should be called "*soft*." At all events it becomes our duty to call the attention of members of Parliament to this impudent attempt to establish a more extortionate monopoly than the appetites of the hungry hangers-on of the so-called "Liberals" have ever before coveted, which is saying a great deal after the "South Australian Hoax," &c. &c. To the metropolitan members especially we recommend a perusal of this measure, for their constituents are mainly interested in the matter, though, as we have already observed, the affair is one of extreme public importance,—as the prevention or punishment of attacks on property concern the community at large, though, for the moment, those attacks may be directed only against the property of the inhabitants of a particular district. If one part of the public be suffered to be plundered with impunity, it is impossible for the other part to tell which of their turns it will be next to undergo the same operation.

The outside of this bill is sufficient to excite the curiosity of most men conversant with public things and persons, as it bears the names of "CHARLES PEARSON" and "JOSEPH PARKES;" for what two gentlemen can be less personally interested in augmenting the supply of water than Mr. Pearson and Mr. Parkes would seem to be? We don't know whether our readers will be able to guess why these gentlemen's names flourish at the foot of the measure, when they are made acquainted with its contents.

The bill, then, proposes that certain persons (there is a huge blank for their names) shall be formed into a company, which is to be under the control of one of those Whig deities whom our Ministers invariably lug on the stage to conjure them out of whatever difficulties their caprice or their clumsiness may involve them in, and to cover and shield them in whatever job they may meditate. We mean, *a commission*; but the expenses of the commission are to be defrayed by the company, and, as it appears to us, for this very good and sufficient reason—namely, that the company are to enjoy certain "exclusive privileges" until the *Commissioners* shall have declared that the Company have "grossly and meterially "abused" the said privileges. Of course that declaration will never be made until the *pay* is stopped. And what do our readers suppose to be the nature of those "exclusive privileges?" Why, to sink wells wherever they please throughout the whole of London and Westminster, and moreover throughout certain other parishes extending many miles into the counties of Kent, Essex, Surrey, and Middlesex! Now, few of our readers are ignorant that in the district thus delivered over through the Parkes and Pearson Pump Company there are many thousands of wells, that have been sunk by individuals at the expense of millions of money; nor can any one fail to see, that so soon as this Company commences its operations in the immediate vicinity of the best wells (which are the places they will select in the first instance), the neighbouring wells will be dried up, and all the money that has been expended by their owners in sinking them thrown away. If the Company succeed and pursue their system of thriving by destroying other folks' property, there will very shortly be no such thing in the metropolis and its vicinity as a well which does not belong to these monopolists. We are quite sure that no assembly of commonly honest men will be found to entertain so monstrous a proposition of public spoliation, for the benefit of a joint stock company of speculating individuals; but it is a pity that such attempts cannot be punished as well as frustrated.

Another arrival of Dutch papers, one day later in date than those we noticed yesterday, has taken place, but without supplying any additional information. We have only to insert the following account of the state of the funds on Tuesday:—

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—Price of Dutch Funds.—Actual Debt, 2½ per Cent., 55¼ to 56; Amort Synd., 4½ per Cent., 94⅜ to 95; Ditto. 3½ per Cent., 79½ to 80¼; Loan of 1832 and 1833, 5 per Cent. 100⅜ to 101; Commercial Company, 4⅛ per Cent., 107⅛ to 108; New ditto, 101⅛ to 101¾. Prices of Spanish Funds.—Cortes (payable at Amsterdam), 5 per Cent 44 to 44¼; Ditto (ditto), 3 per Cent., 26½ to 27; Loan, London, 1822, 5 per Cent., 38¼ to 39¼; Cortes Coupons, 20¼ to 21¼; Cortes Deferred Debt, 18¼ to 18¾.

We have received by express the whole of the Paris papers of Wednesday, the Bayonne and Bordeaux papers of corresponding dates, and reports of Wednesday's proceedings in the Chamber of Peers and Chamber of Deputies.

The secret sitting of the Chamber of Peers on Tuesday had been continued from 11 o'clock in the morning till a quarter to 7 in the evening. At that late hour the doors were opened, and the parties remaining undischarged were called in to hear the decision of the Chamber, which pronounced the acquittal of M M. Thouret, Rasplail Bergeron, Ferdinand, Francois, Dornes, Barbes' Gazard, Delamar, Auguste, Comte, and Demay, and declared M M. Bichat, Jauffrenou, Trelat, Michel, Raynaul, Gervais, Jules Bernard, David de Thiais, and Audry de Puyraveau, guilty of the contempt with which they were charged. On the decision being read, the Counsel of M. Gervais, de spite of the remonstrance and interruption of his client, insisted on representing that M. Gervais was himself a prisoner at St. Pelagie at the time of the preparation and publication of the incriminated letter. No farther observation having been made by the parties or counsel at the bar, M. Dubouchage, a Peer, took the opportunity of intimating that he should have something to say on the application of the penalty. On this the President stated that such observations might be offered in the sitting of Wednesday, and added, "God forbid that any sentence "should be passed without discussion, or that the ut"most possible latitude should not be given to the "defence." Thus, of the nine individuals declared guilty of the offence imputed to them,—two, Michel and Trelat, are the avowed authors of the letter,—two, Bichat and Jauffrenou, are the responsible editors of the journals in which it was first published,—two, Raynaud and Gervis, are found guilty, apparently because they accompanied the denial of the authorship or publication with expression in themselves offensive to the Chamber,—two, David de Thiais and Jules Bernard, because although they appeared at the bar, they refused to inculpate or exculpate themselves by answering the questions addressed to them by the President,—and finally, M. Audry de Puyraveau, the deputy, who was one of the 13 who refused to obey the summons of the Chamber, or to submit to its authority. The parties against whom the Peers, in their capacity of jurors, have brought in a verdict of guilty, may therefore be divided into five classes. Against the first two of these classes the verdict seems to rest on intelligible grounds. As to the third class, it is clear that Messrs. Raynaud and Gervais are not to be punished for the original offence, but for another with which they have not been regularly charged, and for which, of course, they have had no opportunity of stating any defence. The punishment of the two who refused to incriminate themselves has in this country a still more revolting sound, but may probably not be viewed in the same light in France, where the ordinary forms of judicial procedure seem to justify an inference the very opposite of that which prevails in England—that an accused party ought to be considered innocent until he is proved to be guilty. With regard to M. Audry de Puyraveau, he is to be punished, but not because he is suspected of any participation in the original offence.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, the votes on the budget were taken almost without discussion, and with a degree of rapidity commensurate with the impatience of the members to break away from their Parliamentary duties and to return to their homes. The only chapter of the budget of the Minister of the Interior which attracted any attention was that which grants indemnities to certain privileged theatres in the capital. It was contended that these theatres no longer confine themselves to those classic productions for the encouragement of which the indemnities were originally granted, but constantly pursue a fruitless competition with the unendowed theatres on the Boulevards. To this the Minister replied, that the indemnities were granted in virtue of unexpired contracts, which were still binding on the Goverment, and which for the present therefore, could not be interfered with.

The *Journal des Debats* contains a letter from Madied of the 23d ult, in which is stated that the session of the Cortes was to be closed on the 27th ult. by the Queen Regent in person. It is added that Martinez de la Rosa was understood to have yielded to the opinions of his colleagues on the question of intervention, and that his resignation was not likely to follow from it. The army itself had formally declared for it, and its only public opponents were the Conde de la Navas and Senor Arguelles.

It is stated in the Bayonne papers that on the 28th Zumalacarregui was hourly expected at the frontier. It is added, that Valdez had divided his troops into three strong columns for the purpose of surprising and attacking the Carlists, placing himself at the head of one of these, consisting of 10,000 men, in order to march on Puerta la Reyna, but that Zumalacarregui having been informed of his design had succeeded, by a countermarch, in intrenching himself once more in the Amescoas.

THE TIMES,—APRIL 30.

The Times of this day, contains a letter from Mr. Gally Knight, which states and enforces clearly, though briefly, some considerations respecting the practical effect of the last resolution moved by Lord John Russell, well worthy of serious notice. With regard to the imagined surplus of the noble Lord, we may perhaps in a day or two present our readers with some facts illustrative of the moral *impossibility* of such a surplus, after deducting from the Protestant church of Ireland 25 per cent. of its nominal income, together with the amount of parochial assessment heretofore applicable to the various uses of the church. But the abstract folly of assuming a surplus before the truth can be arrived at through the report of the commission, becomes downright political dishonesty on the part of those who appointed the commission to inquire, because they declared it unwise and unstatesmanlike to assume any thing without inquiry.

We have never had even a plausible answer to the question, by what data or principles the Whig-Radical Government will be guided in determining what is to be called a surplus, and what a fair demand for the Church. The only rational conjecture is that the *Whig* Lord Melbourne, as an indemnification for having excluded O'Connell and his clique from office, which is, ostensible power, must grant them the exercise of *real* power, even to overflowing, and therefore that the computation of surplus or no surplus in the Protestant church will be left to the fostering protection of the Agitator and his colleagues of the priesthood, who will thus be the actual though unacknowledged administrators of the revenues of our Protestant establishment!—a trust which we all know how they will be inclined to execute.

Mr. Gally Knight repeats what we have often insisted on—viz., that the Romish priesthood of Ireland should be paid by the State, measure with would bring them at once under the moral control of the Government, and which would release the peasantry, now racked and ground down by the merciless exactions of those holy taskmasters, from the burden of any longer supporting them. This would have the merit of directly relieving the poor of Ireland from a heavy portion of their worst distresses—a merit which does not belong to any so called reform, or remedy, that has ever yet been clamoured for by the "Liberator," or any of his like, and which will not be a *nominal* boon (such as tithe) to the tenantry, by affecting to take off their shoulders a load which in reality is the landlord alone who pays. Mr. Gally Knight well decribes the last resolution of the mover of the Opposition, as one altogether monstrous, inasmuch as it tells the people of Ireland that they shall never have the benefit of the great remedial measure of commutation, unless it goes forth with an abstract proposition on the back of it.

But the grand immediate objection to this resolution is its tendency to *bring the movement into power*. Every step now taken in a spirit of hostility towards the church removes an obstacle to further encroachments on the entire fabric of Protestant power and security. It becomes an added evidence of the utter feebleness of the Whig Government of this country, and of its incapacity to make head against the insolence of the public enemy—the anti-English faction, which at present domineers over Ireland, a specific sample of which has, they say, been just afforded by the dismissal of Sir William Gossett from the inexorable mandate of Mr. Daniel O'Connell and Co.! Can this be true? Can it be true that the friend and confidential Minister of Lord Anglesey, introduced to office by that gallant nobleman, has been sacrificed for no cause but his nonsubserviency to the treasonable purposes of the worst man in the empire?—that Repeal has broken up the mutual ties and obligations previously subsisting between the members of the Whig aristocracy themselves, and the nominee of a conspirator against the Church and State permitted to shoulder out a faithful servant of His Majesty? We repeat, for the hundredth time, is the Irish Government to be Protestant or Popish! It is very well to threaten us that the cry of "No Popery" shall be answered by that of "No Tithes." Why, what sense is there in such an empty menace? "No tithes" means nothing but what exists already, to letter and spirit, not alone throughout Ireland, but here. It is the avowed and recognized policy of the Legislature to abolish tithe in both countries. There is therefore no parallel between the cases; for while tithe disappears, Popery becomes more rampant. The mask has been completely thrown aside. England is now the centre of Jesuitism,—that insidious and evil order being banished gradually from other States. The Popish establishments have been multiplying daily throughout this land, until some reports state that they exceed 500 in number.

Under these circumstances, is it surprising that we should have been shocked by the perusal of that horrible document which, nevertheless, not many days ago we felt it to be our painful and disgusting, but indispensable duty to insert in the columns of this journal, containing the series of questions with which Popery has enjoined its father confessors to outrage the ears of young women—modest, perhaps, until they have heard such indecent interrogatories repeated? We published the list of questions from an orthodox and authorized Popish work, entitled *The Garden of the Soul*. The authenticity of the extract was impudently denied by some ill-judging friends of the Popish priesthood, not only here but in different parts of England. The *Newcastle Journal* of the 25th inst. contains a curious instructive article upon the subject. A Mr. George Dunn, it seems, in his untutored state, has, with reference to our article quoted by that journal, been rash enough to affirm that what we stated was untrue, for that no such book as the *Garden of the Soul* existed. And our honest Newcastle contemporary, credulous for no reason but that he was honest, believed the aforesaid gentleman. However, he soon set himself right. After inserting the letter of our correspondent, signed the "Father of a Family," which contained the matter so offensive to all virtuous minds, the Newcastle editor proceeds as follows:—

"This is the letter. Now for the book itself. The correspondent of *The Times* calls it *The Garden of the Lord*: its proper title is *The Garden of the Soul*. We have before us, at this moment, a copy, which we caused to be purchased at the shop of Mr. William Heaton, a Catholic bookseller in this town, so lately as Tuesday last, and for which we paid 4s. 9d. The title-page runs as follows:—'The Garden of the Soul; a Manual, of Spiritual Exercise and Instruction for Christians, who, living in the World, aspire to Devotion, Newcastle-upon-Tyne: sold by William Heaton, Sandhill, 1831.' At the end of the book is the usual 'imprint,' 'Preston and Heaton, Printers, Newcastle.' We have been thus minute in the description of the book to prevent the possibility of any mistake. The book is authorized by the Roman Catholic church, and is to be found in the hands of all true Catholics, as commonly, indeed, as the Book of Common Prayer is to be found in the hands of all members of the English Established Church. At page 241 of this book, we find 'An Examination of Conscience upon the Ten Commandments, &c.;' at page 243 commences the first of interrogations quoted by 'The Father of a Family;' and in that and the following pages are to be found the whole of the categories quoted by that writer, and every syllable represented by the correspondent of *The Times* newspaper to be contained in that book is written there. We beg pardon of the editor of that able journal for having for one moment grounded a doubt of the truth of any statement of his on the solemn assurance of Mr. George Thomas Dunn.

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